

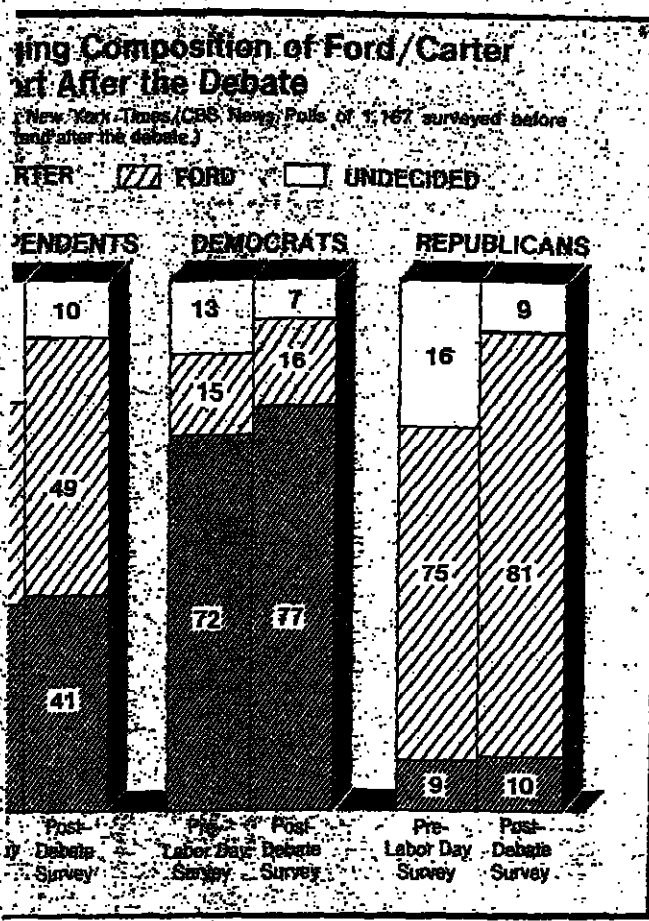
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The News
Print

The New York Times

No. 43,346 NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1976 20 CENTS

LATE CITY EDITION
Weather: Showers likely today;
clear tonight. Sunny tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 64-76;
Sunday 59-69. Details on page 60.



VOTER POLL FINDS DEBATE AIDED FORD AND CUT CARTER LEAD

37% BELIEVE PRESIDENT WON
24% Favor Georgian, Who Loses
His Plurality in West, and 35%
Call Confrontation a Draw

By R. W. APPLE JR.
In the prevailing view of the American electorate, President Ford won his crucial first debate with Jimmy Carter on Thursday night, a poll by The New York Times and CBS News indicates. Many politicians and most political analysts considered the Presidential face-off a draw. But those whose opinion matters most, the voters, did not agree. Of the 1,167 respondents in the survey, 37 percent thought the President had the better of things, 24 percent thought Mr. Carter had won, 35 percent called it a draw and 4 percent were unwilling to express any opinion.



Blacks in Highfield, Rhodesia, near Salisbury, applauding a demand for majority rule at a rally of the African National Council on Saturday.

5 BLACK PRESIDENTS REFUSE TO ACCEPT PLAN FOR RHODESIA

URGE TALKS ON NEW FORMULA
Next Diplomatic Move Is Put Up to
Britain—London Says It Will Help
to Set Up an Interim Regime

By JOHN DARNTON
Special to The New York Times
LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 26—The five "front line" African presidents refused today to accept a plan presented by Prime Minister Ian D. Smith to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia, and called on Britain, as "the colonial authority" over Rhodesia, to convene a conference to work out a substitute plan. The African presidents did not reject outright the proposals outlined by Mr. Smith as the British-American plan for Rhodesia, but said in a statement issued after their hastily called conference here that the proposals, "if accepted, would be tantamount to legalizing the colonialist and racist structures of power" in Rhodesia.

Terms U.S. Indifferent to Needs of Emerging Countries

By LINDA CHARLTON
Special to The New York Times
Sept. 26 — Senator Frank Lautenberg, the Democratic Vice President, assailed United States policy today as one that is indifferent to the needs of emerging countries and that feels "threatened" by their demands for greater participation in the world. Mr. Lautenberg, speaking at a hearing on the Senate floor, said that the United States is "not truly representative of the world" and that it is "not truly representative of the needs of emerging countries." He also spoke of the "need for a new international order" and of the "need for a new world order." He said that the United States is "not truly representative of the world" and that it is "not truly representative of the needs of emerging countries." He also spoke of the "need for a new international order" and of the "need for a new world order."

Guerrillas Hold 90 in Syrian Hotel, Are Overpowered in 7-Hour Battle

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times
DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. 26 — Four guerrillas, believed to be Palestinians opposed to Syria's intervention in Lebanon, seized a hotel and 90 hostages in downtown Damascus today, and fought a bloody battle with Syrian troops before being overpowered. The leader of the guerrillas and four hostages were killed in the battle at the Hotel Semiramis, the Government reported, and 34 of the hostages were wounded. There was no official report of Syrian military casualties, but unofficial reports said that an undisclosed number of Syrian special forces troops had been wounded. The battle began about dawn and lasted until just before noon. Several rooms in the hotel, one of the capital's most com-

Management System Tightens Beame's Control

By R. WEISMAN
Special to The New York Times
New York City's new management system, which brings reports as those on pot-restaurant inspections, of products of the work and headed by Richard Scalet executive brought a year ago to overhaul procedures that long were shrouded in criticism. The new system, still in its fledgling stages, only begins to deal with one of the most vexing problems they face—the continuing effort to get control over a sprawling government that even its partisans concede may be inherently unmanageable.

INSIDE

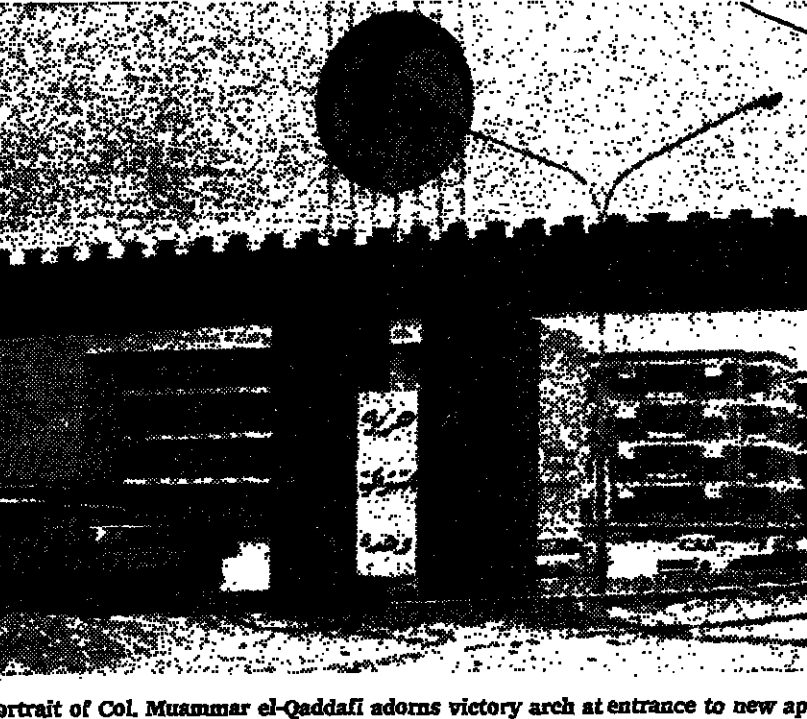
2 Air Crashes Kill 25
At least 26 persons were killed when an Air Force tanker crashed in northern Michigan and a Johnson & Johnson jet in Virginia. Page 18.
Giants, Jets Lose Again
In local football, it was a third straight Sunday of defeat. The Giants lost 24-10, to the Rams and the Jets were beaten, 16-0, by the Dolphins. Page 43.
Police Stage Protest
Residents near Gracie Mansion said a demonstration by off-duty policemen disrupted their sleep for three hours and upset hospital patients. Page 64.

Yankees' Biggest Fans Shouting '¡Vamos!'



Vast Oil Revenues and Revolution Have Changed the Face of Libya

By MURRAY SCHUMACHER
Special to The New York Times
TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 20—Scarcely two decades ago Libya was called the poorest country in the world, but now new buildings are going up in every corner of this capital, the port is clogged with freighters from all over the world, the streets are lined with Mercedes-Benzes, Volkswagens and Peugeot pickup trucks, and the hotels are crowded with foreign consultants and contractors. The difference is oil and revolution. Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, who led the few young officers who overthrew the monarchy in 1969, has forced the foreign oil companies to pay higher taxes and royalties and led the drive in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for higher prices. This year the Government expects to receive nearly \$3 billion in revenues from oil, giving the 2.5 million Libyans the highest per capita income in Africa. The oil money is visible everywhere. It can be seen at Abu Selim, which used to be a vast slum on the outskirts of Tripoli. It is still sandy and treeless, but all the shacks have been replaced by pas-



Portrait of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi adorns victory arch at entrance to new apartments in Tripoli's Abu Selim quarter.

Portrait of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi adorns victory arch at entrance to new apartments in Tripoli's Abu Selim quarter.



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Newlyweds Offered Lures To Start Lives in West Berlin

By ELLEN LEVITZ
 Special to The New York Times

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 26—When Peter and Helene Weber flew in to West Berlin from their Rhineland village a few weeks ago they were welcomed as special guests of honor by a city official who handed them a bouquet. Mr. Weber, who is a plumber, and his wife, a hairdresser, said they were surprised and gratified.

The newlywed Webers had received the invitation to spend three days getting to know this city under a program meant to try to curb West Berlin's population losses. City officials hope that young couples like the Webers will decide to settle here.

Through tax incentives, special bonuses for newcomers, Government-supported trips for students and other groups of West German citizens, West Berlin is seeking to attract workers to stabilize its economy. Last year the city lost almost 40,000 people, or about 2 percent.

Decline Critical in Berlin

All major German cities are suffering losses in population but the decline is especially marked in this West German island in East Germany. There is no suburban hinterland here to augment the labor force.

Until 1961, when the Communists raised the Berlin wall, 60,000 to 70,000 East Germans a day commuted into West Berlin to work in the city's industries. Since then more than 300,000 West Germans have moved to West Berlin to work, but less than half of them have stayed on here.

"In recent years the flow has decreased, in part because a stagnant economy has cut the Germans' mobility in general, in part because many West Germans no longer seem to consider life in this struggling metropolitan area a worthwhile challenge. Last year, only 10,000 West Germans came. Now the city has begun to apply unusual methods—it invites newlyweds, and it sends labor experts to West German cities and townships.

Doing Business on a Bus

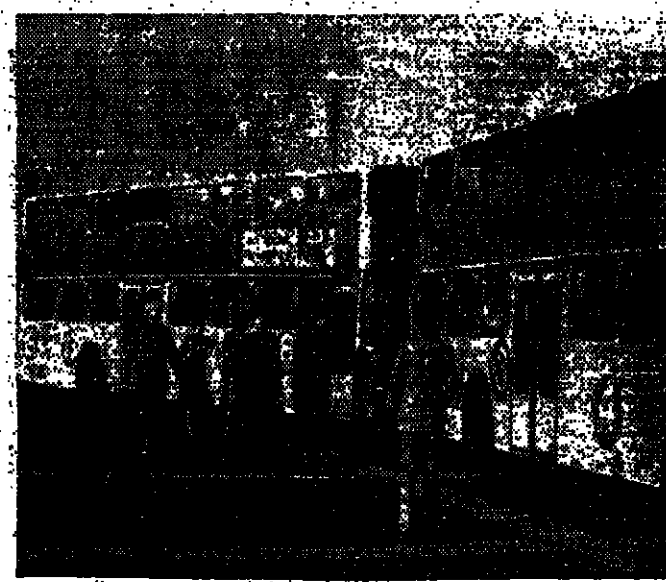
At Goslar, a medieval town near the Harz Mountains in West Germany, business was brisk the other day. Two double-decker buses, used in the West Berlin campaign, were parked at a street corner opposite the railway station, a block from a technical school.

"Do you think you have something for my daughter?" a woman called, peering into the first bus. "She is trying to be a teacher and can't find anything here."

Joachim Butzke, a West Berlin official, told the caller about the West Berlin school situation.

Apart from an 8-percent tax rebate that all West Berlin workers enjoy, newcomers receive a special payment to compensate them for costs of moving, and they are given the fare for three weekend trips home during their first six months in West Berlin.

A young sales clerk told one of the labor experts that he might like Berlin



Double-decker buses carrying labor experts on tour of West Berlin attract workers and newlyweds to West Berlin with offers.

because he wanted "to be in a big city where the action is." The official advised him to ask for openings through his local labor exchange, but also warned the clerk about possible drawbacks. "There are plenty of machine-level jobs," he said, "but you won't want to move into executive positions, places such as Frankfurt, Hamburg or Munich are ahead."

Berlin Still "A Dynamic Center"

The official noted that after World War II, large companies moved their headquarters from Berlin to West Germany. "We are well aware of that situation," he said, "yet we feel we are right in trying to project an image of Berlin as a dynamic cultural attractions city and work."

During a three-week stay in Saxony, the husband also met Hans Birken, a Communist Party official. "We need a constant stream of newcomers," Hans Birken said, "the city's labor administration campaign. Accord demographic projections population is expected to drop 20 to 25 percent in the next year unless the trend reverses. Foreign workers, who were 9 percent of the city's population no longer allowed into

A 'Young Socialist' Assails but Fights for Schmidt

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
 Special to The New York Times

BONN, Sept. 24—One of Helmut Schmidt's biggest handicaps in the national elections Oct. 3 is middle-class fear of the "Young Socialists" in his party.

There are 350,000 of them in the governing Social Democratic Party, and their leader is a 33-year-old schoolteacher, Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zeul (VSE-chreck TSOUL), nicknamed "Red Heidi" because of her flaming red hair.

She is no firebrand and she says she is not even a Marxist. She is a middle-class intellectual; she is one of the people the conservative Christian Democrats had in mind when they came up with their campaign slogan, "Freedom Instead of Socialism."

Attacking the Welfare State

Mrs. Wiczorek-Zeul, who says she has not spoken with Chancellor Schmidt in a year and a half, is nevertheless criticizing West Germany to campaign for him. She fears that he could lose.

"If Carter and Mondale were campaigning in this country," she said during a break in Bonn, "the Christian Democrats would use the slogan against them, too—they are really attacking the idea of the social-welfare state. In the Weimar Republic the Nazis campaigned for Freedom Instead of Bolshevism."

She sees no contradiction between freedom and social welfare. In his campaign speeches, Mr. Schmidt defends social reform, but he is careful to shun any association with the under-35 wing of his party.

However, the voters will choose a party, not a candidate for Chancellor, and so the fear of "leftists" in his party means trouble for Mr. Schmidt.

Hans Günther Weber, an anti-Communist Social Democrat in Braunschweig, said recently that many of his friends would vote for the conservatives this year because they were afraid that doctrinaire leftists were taking over the party in power.

Another man who says he is switching over this year is Dr. Kurt Hornich, principal of the Scholl Sievers School in the industrial city of Mannheim. "I just couldn't stand by and see Marxists take over the party from below," he said; "the younger leftist schoolteachers are all in league with them, too."

Mrs. Wiczorek-Zeul is a member of the new-left student generation of the 1960's. She studied political science at Goethe University in Frankfurt from 1962 to 1965, and may go back to study union politics next year. Her husband, Norbert, works for a union-owned bank in Düsseldorf. She maintains a small apartment decorated with posters of Marx and of Rosa Luxemburg—the Communist revolutionary assassinated in Berlin in 1919—in Rüsselshain, a town dominated by a General Motors-owned Opel factory.

She feels that the 1976 campaign does not address the real issues. Mr. Schmidt spends most of his time defending the expansionary deficit-budget policy that, he says, has brought West Germany through the worst recession since the 1930's. That is a difficult concept in a

country where most people still consider installment buying shady.

"Schmidt's policies haven't been socialist at all," Mrs. Wiczorek-Zeul said. "The Social Democratic Government hasn't even followed its own party platform's calls for greater control of industrial investment."

In the fountain area of the main marketplace of nearby Bad Godesberg the other day, Young Socialists were attacking one of their Government's own policies—the "extremist decree" that prohibits so-called radicals from becoming teachers, judges or even post-office employees. The decree is not an election issue, but campaign against it have been waged from France and Italy over the last year.

"We think a liberal state should permit freedom of opinion in the schools as well as anywhere else," Mrs. Wiczorek-Zeul explained, "even though we are as much against dogmatic Marxism as our opponents. We want more liberalism in this country, not blind conservative reaction."

"When we actually get a chance to explain to the public what we want," Mrs. Wiczorek-Zeul says, "people see the sense in our proposals."

On Achieving Full Employment

She would achieve full employment—a promise made by Mr. Schmidt, and his opponent, Helmut Kohl, without much explanation of how it would be done—by putting people to work in things like state-funded programs to clean up polluted rivers. She also wants the Government to build more low-rent apartments for



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Germany campaign.

workers. It takes \$100 a small cooperative if city here.

"We'd insist on practicing Young Socialist leader new law to require c new workers instead of big labor force work."

To many conservati of state control of priva Wiczorek-Zeul thinks be "very close" and lose-it will have itself emphasizing issues.

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China Power Struggle Seen Continuing as Article Attacks 'Capitalists'

By FOX BUTTERFIELD
Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, Sept. 26—In a sign that the long-standing quarrels among Peking's leaders are apparently continuing, a leading leftist writer insisted today that the current target of the Chinese revolution should be "the party persons in power taking the capitalist road."

In an article in the October issue of the Communist Party ideological journal, *Hung Chi*, the author also called for "redoubled" efforts to study the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and repeated an injunction in a recent editorial to act according to Mao's "principles."

But analysts here noted that the writer, named Chih Heng, placed much stronger emphasis on the attacks on rightists in the party than did the editorial and the eulogy read by Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng at a mass memorial rally for Chairman Mao on Sept. 18 in China, such a difference in nuance often carries major political force.

There was also a growing belief among the analysts that the continued lack of public information about the disposition of Chairman Mao's body reflects some form of disagreement among Peking's surviving leaders.

Bodies Cremated in Past

The chairman's body was last seen on Sept. 17 in a large glass coffin in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. In the past, senior Chinese Communist officials have been cremated, but there has been speculation that the Chinese might want to preserve the body for public display the way the Russians did with Lenin and the Vietnamese did with Ho Chi Minh.

The analysts were cautious about drawing conclusions from the lack of news about the disposition of the body. They reasoned that if there was a disagreement it might be a genuine dispute over the best way to deal with the problem rather than one involving factional differences. There was one possible indication today that Chang Chun-chiao, a Deputy Prime Minister and one of the four remaining members of the Standing Committee of the party Politburo, might be assuming a larger role.

Chang Signed Aid Pact

According to the Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, Mr. Chang signed an agreement on trade and economic aid in Peking with the visiting Deputy Prime Minister of Jamaica, David Coore. Mr. Chang's involvement in the signing was considered unusual since in the past most of his contacts with foreign leaders have been limited to visitors from other Communist states.

Mr. Chang rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution as a leading leftist in Shanghai. Since then some analysts believe Mr. Chang may have swung more toward a centrist position. He is considered a rival to Prime Minister Hua for the succession to Chairman Mao.

Mr. Hua, who as First Deputy Chairman of the party is now China's highest ranking leader, continued to act his proper role in public today by meeting with New Zealand's opposition leader, W. E. Rowling. Mr. Rowling said later that Mr. Hua had told him, "China will continue to persevere in the line and policy laid down by Chairman Mao both internationally and on the domestic scene."

The article in *Hung Chi* by Chih Heng (evidently a pseudonym) was considered

significant by analysts since it was the first by an important leftist writer since Mao's death.

In the immediate aftermath of Mao's death, the Chinese press and Prime Minister Hua in his eulogy had seemed to stress the need for party unity and study of Mao's works rather than continued struggle against rightists in the party. Mr. Hua had mentioned the need to continue the campaign against the disgraced

former Deputy Prime Minister, Teng Hsiao-ping, but had given it little emphasis.

The article today by Chih Heng appeared to reverse that and downgrade party unity to a passing reference in the last paragraph of the lengthy article. "The target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the party persons in power taking the capitalist road," Chih Heng said, "and the principal danger lies in revisionism."



STREETS IN ROME: Policemen combing gutted storehouse of an irrigation company after bomb exploded yesterday. A rash of re-reported in the wake of a pro-Palestinian demonstration.

Peace Hopes Faded as Syria Attacks the P.L.O.

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Sept. 26—President Assad's attack on the P.L.O. has been reported in the wake of a pro-Palestinian demonstration. The attack is seen as a major setback for the peace process in the region.

The attack is seen as a major setback for the peace process in the region. It has led to renewed tensions between the various factions involved.

Also Issue Denials: The Syrian government has denied any involvement in the attack, claiming it was the work of a small group of extremists.

Head of Fatah as well as Liberation Organization: The attack has caused a rift between the P.L.O. and its various branches, including Fatah.

Palestinian information: The attack has led to a loss of confidence in the P.L.O. leadership and its ability to negotiate a peaceful resolution.

Participants in this operation: The attack involved a significant number of fighters and was well-planned and executed.

The dramatic new turn in the conflict is a bit of a surprise, given the recent progress that had been made.

The U.N. Today

Sept. 27, 1976

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Tickets are available at the public desk, in the main lobby, United Nations Headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

ter blow because there is no hope of settling the Lebanese crisis so long as Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization are at odds.

Mr. Sarkis is known to have placed considerable hope in an Egyptian suggestion that a restricted Arab leaders meeting be called in the near future to discuss both the Lebanese situation and the Palestinian-Syrian conflict.

After the events today in Damascus and the Syrian charges involving Fatah, it seems inconceivable that President Assad and Mr. Arafat will sit down at the same table during the next few days.

Cease-Fire Offered as a 'Gift' Syria has been promoting a "corrective movement" within Fatah, in an apparent attempt to have Mr. Arafat replaced by pro-Syrian leaders.

Mr. Arafat is a key figure in the current political consultations in Lebanon. Last Thursday, a few hours after the inauguration of Mr. Sarkis, the Palestinian leader declared a unilateral cease-fire as "a gift" for the new President.

But the cease-fire has not taken hold. Artillery duels and ground fighting have continued on all fronts and residential quarters continue to be shelled.

Commanders of right-wing Christian militia forces have said they would not observe the cease-fire until the Palestinian forces are withdrawn from the strategic mountain area of Mount Sannin north of the Beirut-Damascus highway 10 to 15 miles east of Beirut. The Christian demand is backed by Mr. Sarkis and by Syria.

Bangladesh Leader Accuses India Of Training and Arming Guerrillas

By WILLIAM BORDERS
Special to The New York Times

DACCA, Bangladesh, Sept. 26—The military ruler of the Government here has charged that India was systematically training Bangladeshi dissidents as guerrillas and was helping them to infiltrate into the country from several dozen special camps it had set up along the border.

Mr. Gen. Ziaur Rahman said yesterday that the Indians were arming the guerrillas and training them to attack rural police stations and villages, to blow up bridges and highways and to spread urban terror.

"We have apprehended several hundred of them, and they tell of being trained by Indian troops along the border, or even as far away as Calcutta," the general said in an interview at the modest bungalow he occupies in a military reservation just outside Dacca.

In recent months, tower-ranking officials here have said that India was encouraging Bangladeshi dissidents. But this was the first time that specific and detailed charges had been made publicly by General Ziaur Rahman, who took over the leadership of this critically poor country 10 months ago.

"Most of the Indian training camps are along our northern border in the region just past Myitthaingyi," General Ziaur Rahman said, indicating on a map an area 100 miles north of the capital.

"But we know that they have also set up a few camps on the western border, and on the eastern border as well," he continued, tracing the 2,300-mile border with India, which almost completely surrounds Bangladesh.

India Denies It Is Giving Help The 40-year-old general, a soft-spoken professional soldier with intense, stern eyes and a military bearing, sipped coffee as he methodically chose his words, professing puzzlement about "why these Indian chaps keep this up."

India has made no secret of its coolness toward the new Government in Dacca, but it stoutly denies that it is giving any help to Bangladeshi dissidents.

A high-ranking Indian recently expressed the official view in New Delhi this way: "It's not our fault that there are people in that country who roam about shooting things up because they don't like the government that is being imposed upon them from Dacca."

Relations between New Delhi and Dacca began to decline 13 months ago, at the

time of the coup d'etat in which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated. Sheikh Mujib was the father of this country, which used to be East Pakistan, and with the help of the Indians he won its independence in 1971.

At the time of the coup, a number of soldiers who had been loyal to Sheikh Mujib fled across the border into India because they feared the new Government here. These are the men who, General Ziaur Rahman says, are now being trained and sent back into Bangladesh.

Border Force Said to Play Role Earlier this year there were a few incidents in which India and Bangladesh accused each other's troops of shooting across the border.

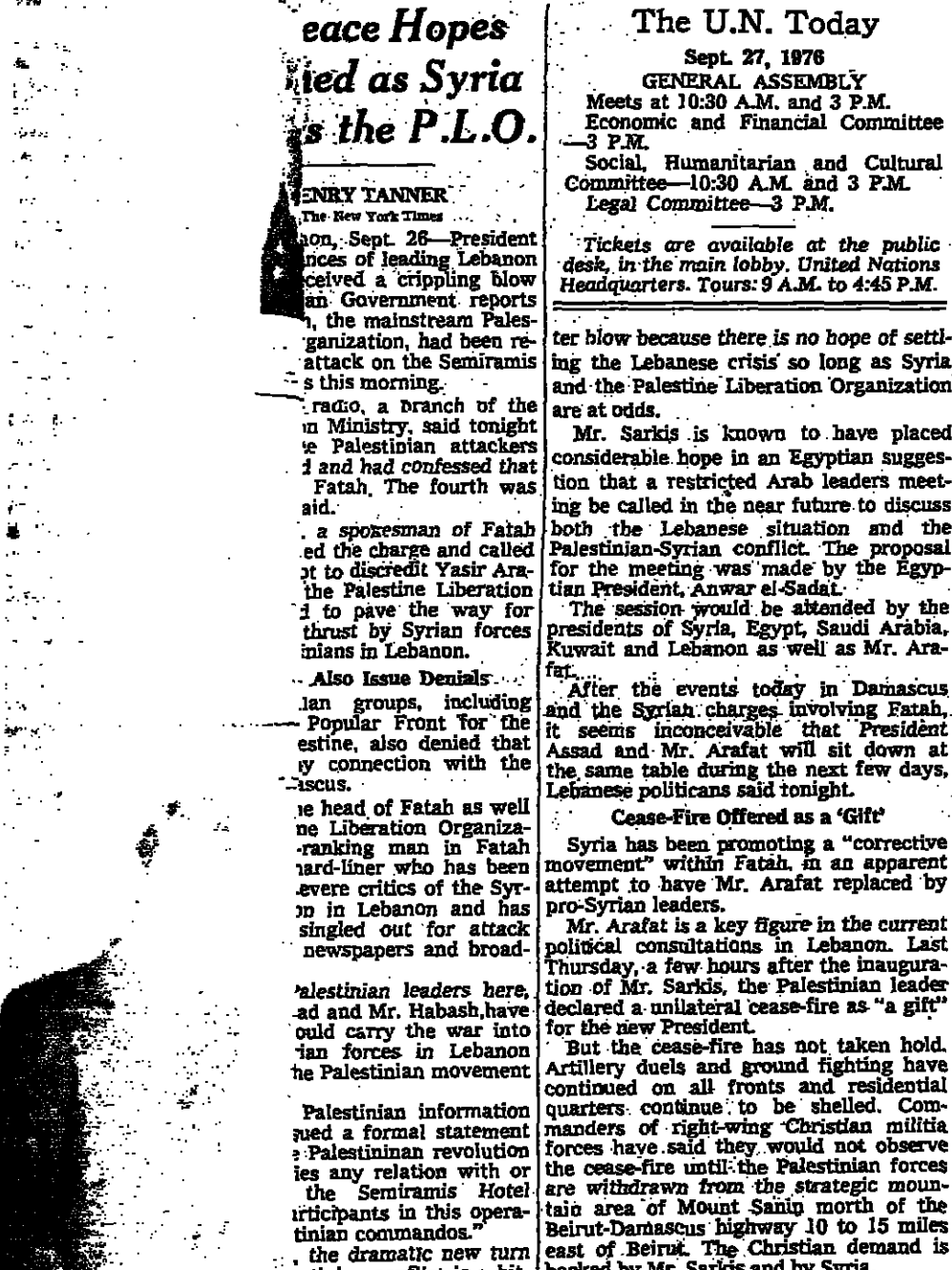
"But now the technique is the training camps for our own nationals, most of them run by the Indian Border Security Force," General Ziaur Rahman said.

He said that there were "at least 30 and perhaps as many as 50" camps and that the number of Bangladeshi dissidents in each of them ranged from a few dozens to 300. Once on this side of the border, some of the dissidents have been successful in creating disturbances in rural areas.

Ever since the bloody war of independence in 1971, parts of the Bangladesh countryside have been terrorized by dissident army units, some of which were not necessarily hostile to Dacca but simply jealous of their own local power.

Since the long border is in many places ill-defined and unpatrolled, even some independent observers here, such as Western diplomats, have for some time pointed out the likelihood that it was being crossed with relative impunity by some of the armed bands.

Legionnaire Wounded in Corsica CORTE, Corsica, Sept. 26 (UPI)—A French Foreign Legion soldier was wounded in an ambush and a plastic bomb attack today on the home of the local Legion commander. The Legionnaire was hit by a burst of gunfire as he drove an army jeep past a roadblock formed by townspeople demanding the withdrawal of all Foreign Legion units from the Mediterranean island, which is part of France.



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LAS SEIZE 90 MASCUS HOTEL

ed From Page 1
 nd wounded hostages in-
 he security police prevent-
 reen newsmen and anyone
 fighting. It was learned,
 hree Americans had been
 uring the fighting. One of
 Kestenbaum, an assistant
 he National Broadcasting
 taken hostage, but was
 left Damascus for
 this afternoon.
 couple, identified only as
 e in the hotel but were
 age. They had reportedly
 o help set up an American
 oject on feeding poultry,
 among the Guerrillas
 vnement did not identify
 organization or national
 them only as gangsters
 at the three survivors. In-
 an, were being questioned
 nished.

widespread reports here,
 the group called itself
 n apparent reference to
 uted military intervention
 the first days of June. It
 if the group, previously
 officials and newsmen
 ted to Black September,
 rrorists who took their
 military suppression of
 ans in Jordan in Septem-

coming on the third day
 end being celebrated at
 Moslem month of Rama-
 Government of President
 by surprise. In the last
 fighting, Prime Minister
 Khleifawi, Defense Minis-
 and other senior Syrian
 cross-the-street from the
 the captured guerrillas
 them for brief question-
 ings were then taken to
 ary prison here.

id was quoted on nation-
 ight as having said after
 e security of the citizen
 hall not be soft in this
 hit back very hard and
 is criminal action com-
 ing, which acted as if it
 vnement disclosed few
 he fighting, an account
 d and unofficial sources
 of some witnesses could

arrived at the hotel, a
 structure overlooking the
 a huge assault with Le-
 late about 5 A.M. and
 ve for a room. On
 best reception clerk that
 ne, one of the intruders
 ured and wounded an
 an bystander.

Surround Hotel
 then reportedly ran to
 king hostages with them.
 rik telephoned the police
 minutes the building was
 at least 200 Syrian sol-
 military policemen and
 cops. At least 50 mili-
 tial forces entered the

attle, the guerrillas shot
 nd the Syrians responded
 blades that left the hotel
 with bullet marks. Inside
 rians used machine guns
 they climbed to the fifth
 floor by machine-gun fire
 and grenades.
 fi telescope ladders were
 soldiers to climb to the
 and to carry down the
 on the battle was over,
 described as the terrorists
 d on television in Damas-
 i Arabs, whose heads were
 they took direct orders
 h agent named Abu Hash-
 he overall commander of
 was named Abu Steif, a
 charge of Al Fatah's for-

QUESTIONS 5 ARABS DEIDED AT TEL AVIV

Sept. 26 (UPI) — Israeli
 say interrogated five Arabs
 motorboat in Egypt, slipped
 defenses and landed on
 ich.
 rces reported that the men
 e dodging conscription of
 o fight in Lebanon and
 about life in Israel. They
 they had stolen the green-
 otorboat in Alexandria,
 fueled from a Turkish ship
 the coast before debris
 el here yesterday morning.
 aid that two patrol vessels
 fished when the boat came
 ashore when they reported, fled
 guerrilla attack. But some
 on the scene and searched
 ding them until the police

no arms, only blankets and
 food and drink. Some of the
 labeled "Beirut," the wit-
 y sources said the incident
 rity officials. To some, it
 rrilla attack of March 1975.
 Arabs landed at a beach
 and took over the ram-
 oy Hotel after shooting up
 a movie theater. Seven of
 rillas in that incident were
 with two soldiers and nine

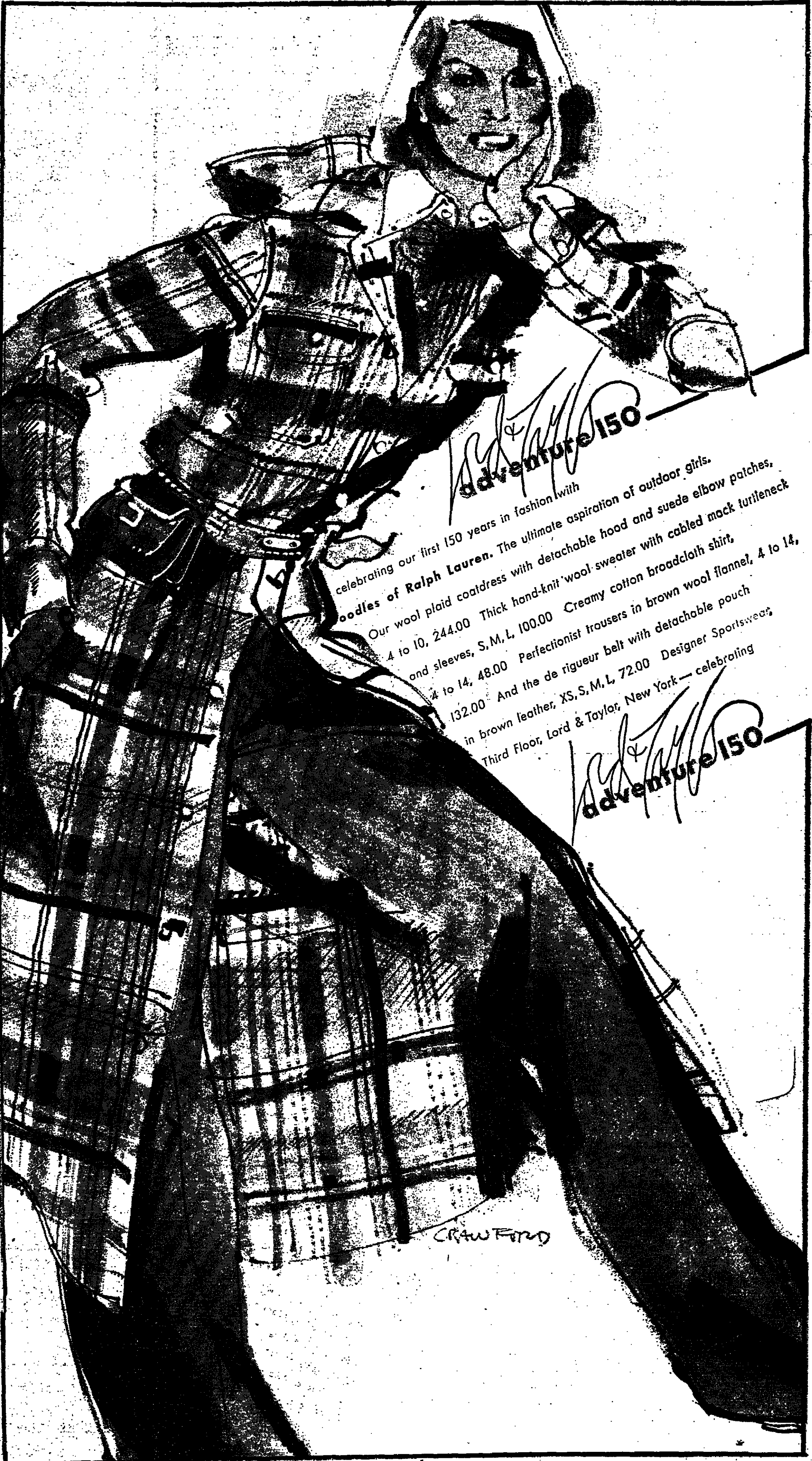
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 132.00 And the de rigueur belt with detachable pouch
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adventure 150

adventure 150

Crawford

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فكانت من الأصل

دولتي

SETTLEMENT
RED UNLIKELY

d to Harden Among
and Turks—Aegean
as Less Difficult

JEN V. ROBERTS
The New York Times

Sept. 26—Turkish
ysts here agree that the
settlement on Cyprus are
n at any time since the
n the Mediterranean is-
wo years ago.

powerful forces on both
urkish sides have hardi-
ions in recent months.
l Kurt Waldheim of the
ried and failed last week
parties to resume the
it collapsed last April
s rounds. One Western
bed the situation as
5 percent chance of im-

also agree that Greece
a better chance of re-
pute over the right to
wealth on the floor of
Positions are less rigid
d the Foreign Ministers
sent foes are scheduled
ited Nations next week
chances for direct talks.

Cyprus was aggravated
ns in the Greek sector
supporting a negotiated
soundly defeated by a
the President, Archbishop
s Archbishop advocates
y of "long struggle"
ish occupation, which
percent of the island.
s Disappointment

ch leaders expressed
th the election results.
Julyman Demirel said
m for much optimism"
he Turkish contention
a does not want serious

nany Turks welcomed
more than two years
as consistently refused
sessions to the Greeks.
ave another excuse to

several reasons for
he first is the attitude
-lots, who make up 80
ulation and continue
s a Greek island. The
will not negotiate until
had an "equal footing"
eeks, a Turkish official

Turkish side is less wil-
-se," a diplomat here
they live with things,
uncomfortable and conces-
be difficult politically."

Minister Demirel heads
Government, and his
is oppose any conces-
Demirel regards negoti-
to his Government,"
said.

urks believe that they
svading Cyprus to prop-
ish majority after the
n July 1974 by Greek
red union with Greece.
Washington and other
make them more flexi-
ade them more rigid.

atches Vessel

stict is not quite so in-
-ional law gives nations
-minerals on their con-
but the Greek islands
ainland share the same
Aegean.

ac Demirel dispatched
into the area of the
y both countries. The
under pressure from
tion, appealed to the

ouncil abruptly adopted
did not favor either side,
tempers have cooled
s acknowledge that the
me rights in the area
ingness to start negotia-

irel said this week, the
being solved." Turkey
et election in the coming
me Minister's room for
be narrowed by politi-

AND REPORTER
IED IN MOSCOW

26 (Reuters)—The
his activist Andrei D.
Yelmas, and an Ameri-
correspondent were
in some men in civilian
photographs of the three
journalist's home after

taken the pictures, the
apidly in a small
using the correspondent,
ren of The New York
avoid being run down.
by made no move to in-
en said. All foreigners
in Moscow are guarded
and access is normally
s who are not on official

ccurred just after mid-
en was about to drive
me. Other residents said
hat had happened, and
s men were in the car,
arked with its lights off
hours.

Ramses II Is Flown
Treatment of Decay

(Reuters)—The mummy
pharaoh who ruled an-
s 3250 years ago, was
from Cairo for intensive
ch scientists.

ts said that the mummy
y a fungoid growth, and
eatment to prevent total
my was greeted by the
te for Universities, Alice
d an army detachment.
uled Egypt for 67 years,
reatment at Le Bourget

iven to the Paris Ethno-
where it is expected to
ral months to undergo
tment in a sterile room.

You're watching a t-v taping. Take I.

Actor: Announcing! Bill Blass! Ties!
Altman's: Ssh. Not so loud.
Actor: Oh, you want quiet elegance?
Altman's: Yes, but with a little pazazz, please.

Actor: Maybe if I look at the ties, I'll get a better idea of what you mean. Neckties with refined pazazz?

Us: Look. Stroke. Touch. Hug them if that helps.

Actor: Hey! I dig that **paisley**. And the dark blue one with BB all over it. Does that stand for Brigitte Bardot?

Us: We didn't ask for a comedian. That's the Bill Blass signature tie.

Actor: Sorry. I like the **stripes**, too. And what do you call these neat little prints?

Us: Neat.

Actor: They feel good. Just the right weight. **Silk?**

Us: **Pure**. Imported from England and Italy. New patterns and new shape designed by Bill Blass. Made exclusively for us by a company called J.S. Blank.

Actor: What do you mean, **new shape?**

Us: Try it on and you'll see. It's the four-inch **English width**. Makes a narrower knot under the new pin collars.

Actor: Which tie should I wear on camera? Do you like this blue-and-cream?

Us: Looks great on you, blue eyes.

Actor: Or maybe the navy with, what do you call that reddish-brownish shade?

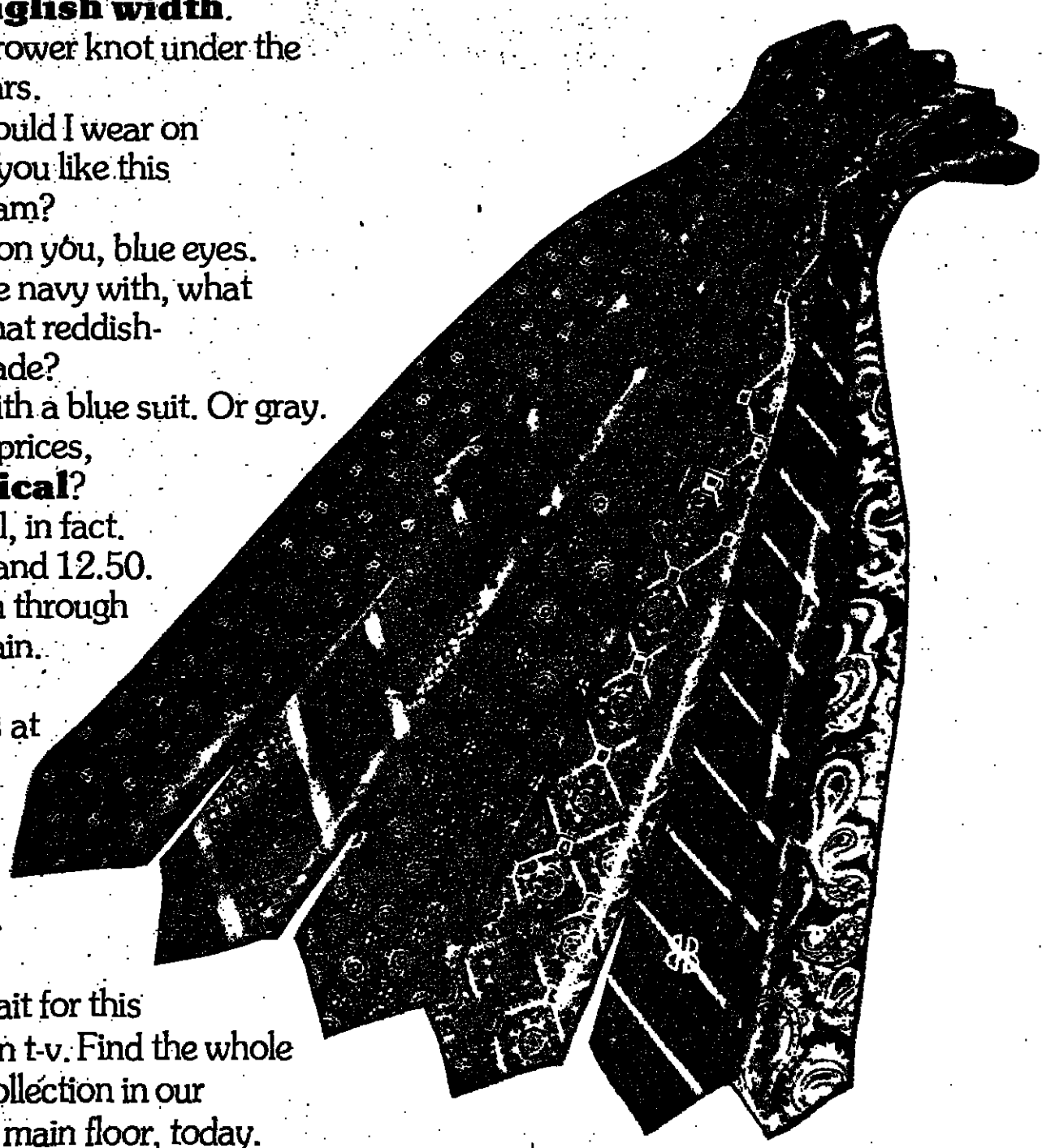
Us: Tile. Goes with a blue suit. Or gray.

Actor: How are the prices, **astronomical?**

Us: Not bad at all, in fact. 8.50, 10.00 and 12.50. Now let's run through the script again.

Actor: Announcing Bill Blass ties at Altman's.

Us: A little **upbeat** on "Altman's" please.



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lachs

Handwritten text in a box at the top of the page.

**OPTIMISTIC
RCA PROGRESS**

ers a Prompt and
Response to the
a Statement.

ARD GWERTZMAN
The New York Times
Sept. 26—The State
Department interpreted
ment on Rhodesia issued
black African leaders and
of a negotiated solution.

of possible gloomy
at the British-American
the position to black
is in jeopardy. Secretary
Kissinger ordered the
act promptly and favora-
ment put out in Lusaka.

Department statement draft-
Kissinger said.

of the statement of the
its in Lusaka and wel-
have accepted the basic
will lead to majority rule
in two years. They have
a proposal for a meeting
transitional government
to the constitutional con-
government of independ-

States is now consulting
Kingdom with respect
the meeting to organize
ernment, at which the
hall of the interim gov-
finally determined. The
stated solution is now

on Was Mixed

ent, the leaders of Tan-
Mozambique, Botswana
ted in mixed terms to
Friday by Prime Minis-
of Rhodesia, who said
ed by the United States
including South Africa,
overnment's 11-year-old
le.

details for moving to
le in two years that he
er had given him and
inger had said were
time by black leaders.
statement—which was
ed by Mr. Kissinger and
included acceptance of
put to him by Mr. Kis-

n two years, a meeting
reed place" immedi-
th Government and Afri-
rganize an interim gov-
st of a council of state,
etween white and black
sman, and a council of
black prime minister and
to run the interim gov-
legislation to be enacted
pendence for Rhodesia;
ions and guerrilla war
nal government was es-
Western financial aid

Congratulated

ment today, the black
"hailed and congratulat-
ed people whose armed
ignize and accept the
majority rule; the need
mediately a transitional
nplement this principle."
ation speech." Mr. Smith
ouncil of state would super-
of a constitution, and
nce that "it is important
its constitution will be
hodesia, by Rhodesians
imposed from outside."
ars, however, called upon
ne at once a conference
to discuss the makeup
the transitional govern-
ment of the transition-
the methods for conven-
tutional conference" to
independence, constitution
the basis for peace and
territory where six mil-
70,000 whites live.

nt concluded by saying
I accepted the proposals
Mr. Smith it would be
legalizing the colonialist
tures of power." It said
structure and functions
overnment "should be left

Thought Helpful

the text Mr. Kissinger
told his aides that given
of black Africans to deal
the statement was help-
of a settlement and did
diplomatic efforts.

department officials said
his statement in his speech
lian constitution would be
did not mean that
transitional government
hodesia. In fact, it was
y on Friday that the Afri-
to Rhodesia for the
lace.

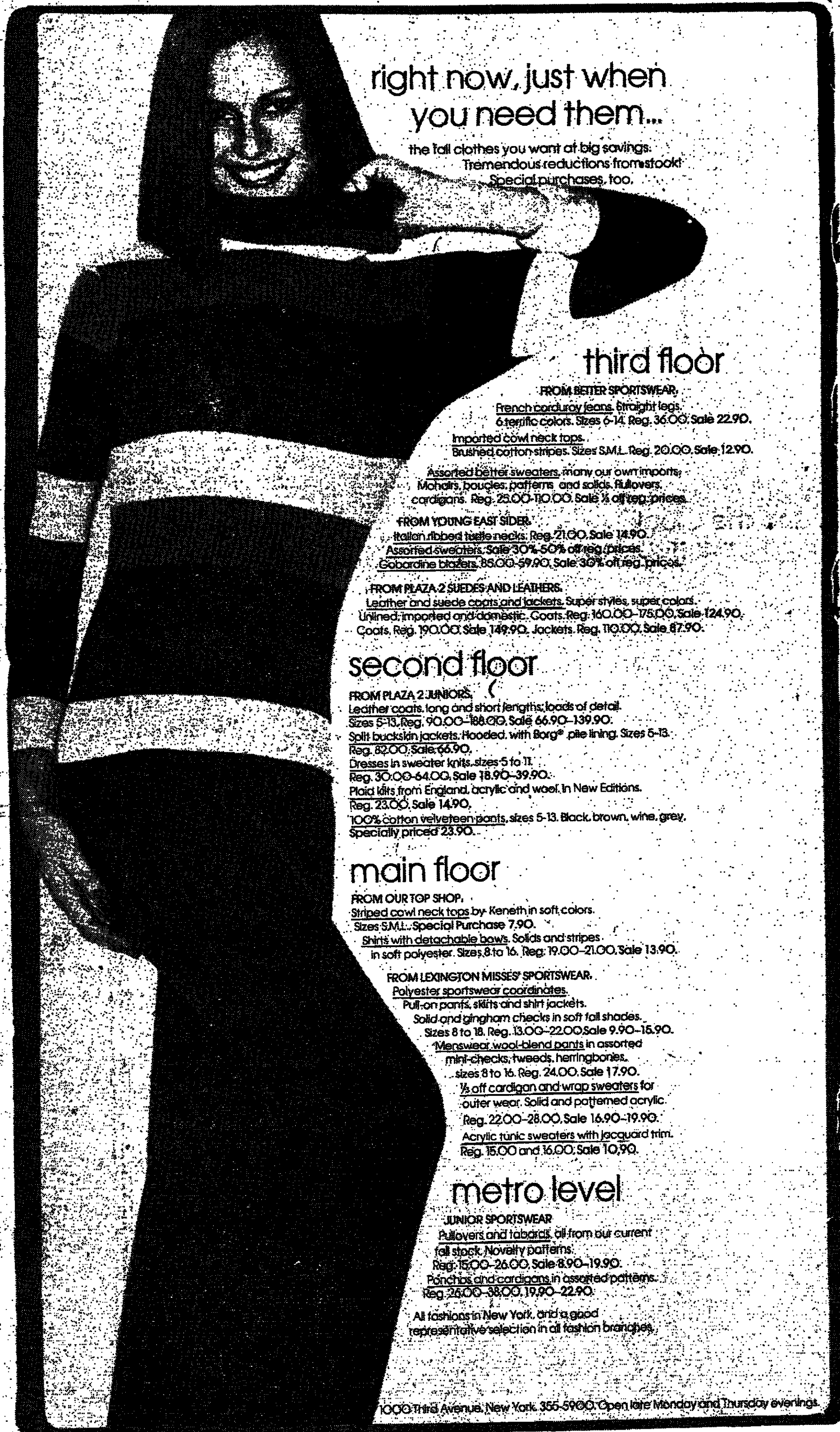
ight likely that a meeting
ld in some moderate Afri-
Switzerland.

tatement also left unclear
blacks would eventually
points about the council
ouncil of ministers that
Mr. Smith, but that were
the British-American plan
er has said was approved
states earlier.

ion leaders did not reject
of the proposals, but mere-
should be put off to the
organized by the British.
use, in its comment, said
of difference" raised by
an leaders was that "the
sition of the transitional
uld be left to the consti-
e."

believe that will constitute
m," the White House said.
answered question was
ith's regime would choose
e African leaders' statu-
tion of the British-Ameri-
thus free him from his
t. One of the purposes in
Department welcome the
nt was to head off giving
tification for altering his

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Coats. Reg. 190.00. Sale 149.90. Jackets. Reg. 110.00. Sale 87.90.

second floor

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main floor

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metro level

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When gin was perfected in England it was named Beefeater.



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Rhodesia Aide: It Is Up to West

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN
Special to The New York Times

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 26—Pieter K. Van der Byl, Rhodesia's Foreign Minister, said today that in light of the five black African Presidents' refusal to accept key aspects of the British-American proposals for a transition to black majority rule, "it was now up to the Western powers, America and South Africa in particular, to sort it out."

Mr. Van der Byl, who had been the hardest-line Cabinet member in opposition to majority rule, bristled with anger as he declared that the five African leaders "have agreed to it and we have agreed to it," referring to the settlement package that was reluctantly accepted Friday by Prime Minister Ian D. Smith.

"But in typical African nationalist fashion they have shown their unreliability and untrustworthiness," he said. "It would be totally unreasonable," he added, "to expect us to change our stand when the proposals were theirs and not ours and we accepted them, as did the rest of these people." Mr. Van der Byl referred here to an assumption not publicly stated by Mr. Smith but heavily implied: that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had conveyed to him the willingness of the African leaders to endorse the package that they had helped to shape.

Dismay Expressed in Private

Mr. Van der Byl, who had also been Minister of Defense until he was removed from that post by Mr. Smith three weeks ago, said that if the proposals were rejected by the African leaders, the United States and British officials who had constructed the plan should allow Rhodesians to implement it by "choosing the black we want."

Other Government sources said they would withhold public comment, though they expressed their private dismay at the news from Lusaka, Zambia, where the five African leaders had met. They indicated that the issue would be discussed at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The sources said they were studying the text of the Lusaka communiqué to determine whether it represented a categorical rejection or semantic jockeying for minor advantages in a constitutional conference.

Confused by Statement

The sources said they were particularly confused by the Lusaka statement because of previously published reports that at least two of the Presidents, Julius N. Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, had endorsed the proposals.

This led some here to speculate that it was the Presidents of Angola and Mozambique, both of whom have close ties with the Soviet Union, who had swayed the Lusaka meeting. Their aim, the sources said, was either to attempt to quash the settlement and work toward a guerrilla military victory, or to humiliate the white Rhodesian Government into an even greater concessionary stance than it has already taken.

Pat Basherford, the leader of the Liberal Rhodesia Party, which has for some time advocated gradual transfer to majority rule, said he did not think the Lusaka call for a constitutional conference in London should be a major stumbling block to settlement, because the "nationalists are so hopelessly divided."

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regularly 2.50 SALE 4 for 8.00
C. Smoothline Bildni, demi-toe. Colors: 1-7, 10, 11.
D. Pretty Panty, trunk top, demi-toe. Colors: 1-8, 10, 11.
E. Nude n' Naughty, sheer-to-the-waist, sandalfoot. Colors: 1-7, 10, 11.

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20 at 586.134
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فقدان الأصل

IS PRESSING E IN RHODESIA

Will Help Organize ernment and Send Talk With Blacks

ER T. KILBORN
The New York Times
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A New Constitution
provision, setting out the
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and Mr. Kissinger per-
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quickly to take over from

Explains of Confusion
outh Africa, Sept. 26 (UPI)
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difficult to understand"
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WOMEN WARNED HELP THE POLICE

rthern Ireland, Sept. 26—
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Belfast Brigade said that
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quences," the statement

ollowed the shooting in
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was in critical condition
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to the I.R.A. confirm that
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adventure 150

We're celebrating our first 150 years in fashion—an adventure that began in 1826 and continues in our 22 stores throughout the country. In celebration of our proud past and looking forward to an even more exciting future here in New York, we cordially invite you to join us in our Lord & Taylor Adventure 150. **Givenchy's pump with a "G" for grace.** Which is back in style. And styled in back with that oh-so-famous initial. Sleek calfskin, pared down to perfection—on a heel high enough to say "G" is for glamour, too. Thank you. Givenchy! Black or taupe.

adventure 150

68.00 Shoe Salon, Fourth Floor, Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue, Manhasset, Westchester, Garden City, Millburn, Ridgewood-Paramus and Stamford—all celebrating

Givenchy



European elegance by GGG

Field Brothers of course
Reflecting GGG's old world skill in shaping today's elegant European suit, this all wool striped worsted in grey, tan, black or navy. Suit and vest \$360.

Roosevelt Field, L.L. Rego Park off Queens Blvd., Kings Highway, Brooklyn. In New Jersey—Woodbridge Center and Paramus Park Shopping Center

Advertisement for Dégagé eyeglasses. Features a drawing of a woman wearing glasses and lists retailers: Aitchison, Batterson, and Lugene.

2,500 Honor Murdered Chilean

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Some 2,500 persons walked in a memorial procession here today for Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean Foreign and Defense Minister killed in a bomb explosion Tuesday, then attended a funeral mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral.

The people of Chile have been dealt another blow, Hortensia Allende, widow of former President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile, said in a speech preceding the requiem mass celebrated by Bishop James S. Rausch, general secretary of the United States Catholic Conference.

She blamed the military junta ruling Chile for the deaths of Mr. Letelier and

Ronni Karpen Moffitt, who died when a bomb exploded in Mr. Letelier's car, and demanded "that the United States pursue a thorough investigation which will unmask the perpetrators of this monstrous crime."

The mourners followed the flower-blanketed coffin of Mr. Letelier around Sheridan Circle, where the explosion took place. From there, they walked about a mile to the cathedral.

Leading them were Mr. Letelier's wife, Isabel, and Mrs. Moffitt's husband, Michael.

The mourners placed flowers at the spot in front of the Rumanian Embassy where Mr. Letelier's bombed car came to rest and on the lawn to which Mr. Moffitt helped his wife after the explosion.

Representatives of more than 30 embassies, including the ambassadors of Denmark, New Zealand and Trinidad, and about a dozen members of Congress attended the requiem mass, which included a vocal accompaniment by the singer Joan Baez.

An article by Mr. Letelier appears today on the Op-Ed page.

Pope Speaks of End Of His 'Earthly Day'

ROME, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—Pope Paul celebrated his 79th birthday today, reminding thousands of pilgrims in St. Peter's Square that he is approaching the end of his life.

Before giving his regular Sunday blessing, the Pontiff spoke of the value of human life and added: "We personally, having now arrived at the evening of our earthly day, must thank all those who today have expressed to us their good wishes."

The Pope has spoken of his own death on a number of occasions, and his remarks today were not considered to be an indication that he feels death is especially near. About 15,000 people crowded beneath his study window to see the Pontiff.

Consumers to Get Bigger Voice

MENDON, Vt., Sept. 26 (AP)—Virginia H. Krauer, President Ford's special assistant for consumer affairs, says the President will announce a plan tomorrow that will require all major Federal agencies to appoint consumer affairs assistants.

Mrs. Krauer, speaking yesterday at a meeting of the Vermont Republican Women's Club, said that under the Ford plan each Cabinet officer would have a special assistant for consumer affairs.

Advertisement for Kreeger & Sons featuring various jackets and coats. Includes descriptions like 'The Sierra' and 'The Whitney' with prices and contact information.

Advertisement for GENTREE clothing sale. Text: 'THE BREAK FOR YOU SALE. 25% OFF EVERYTHING. SUITS / JACKETS / TROUSERS / COATS / LEATHERS / HABERDASH.' Includes details about inventory and cash price.

Advertisement for Alexander Oriental Rugs. Text: 'RECENT VINTAGE — NEW! We present a great variety of ANTI hand made ORIENTAL RUGS. OLD PATTERNS MADE FOR TODAY'S (Partial Listing)'. Includes a list of rug types and prices.

Large advertisement for 'Saks Fifth Avenue' cosmetics. Features images of various cosmetic products like lipstick, cream, and perfume. Text: 'REVERESCENCE TRAVELING COMPANION BECAUSE BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS THE BEST MAKE-UP BASE OF ALL'.

Advertisement for 'The Country House in Westchester' for senior citizens. Text: 'Senior Citizens! LIVE ON YOUR OWN SURROUNDED BY FRIENDS AT THE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE IN WESTCHESTER'. Includes details about amenities and a contact form.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Kindel

THE
LEAK FOR
SALE
OFF EVERY
ITS JACKETS
LEATHERS

IN ALBERTA
FRIEND AT TOP

Chief Is Lieutenant
Doesn't Hesitate
on Their Behalf

WINDMILL

Sept. 26—Lieut.
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representative of Quebec
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Social Changes

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Effects Linger

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ICA AND TURKEY
A RIGHTS GROUP

The New York Times
26—"The increasing use
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Amnesty International's
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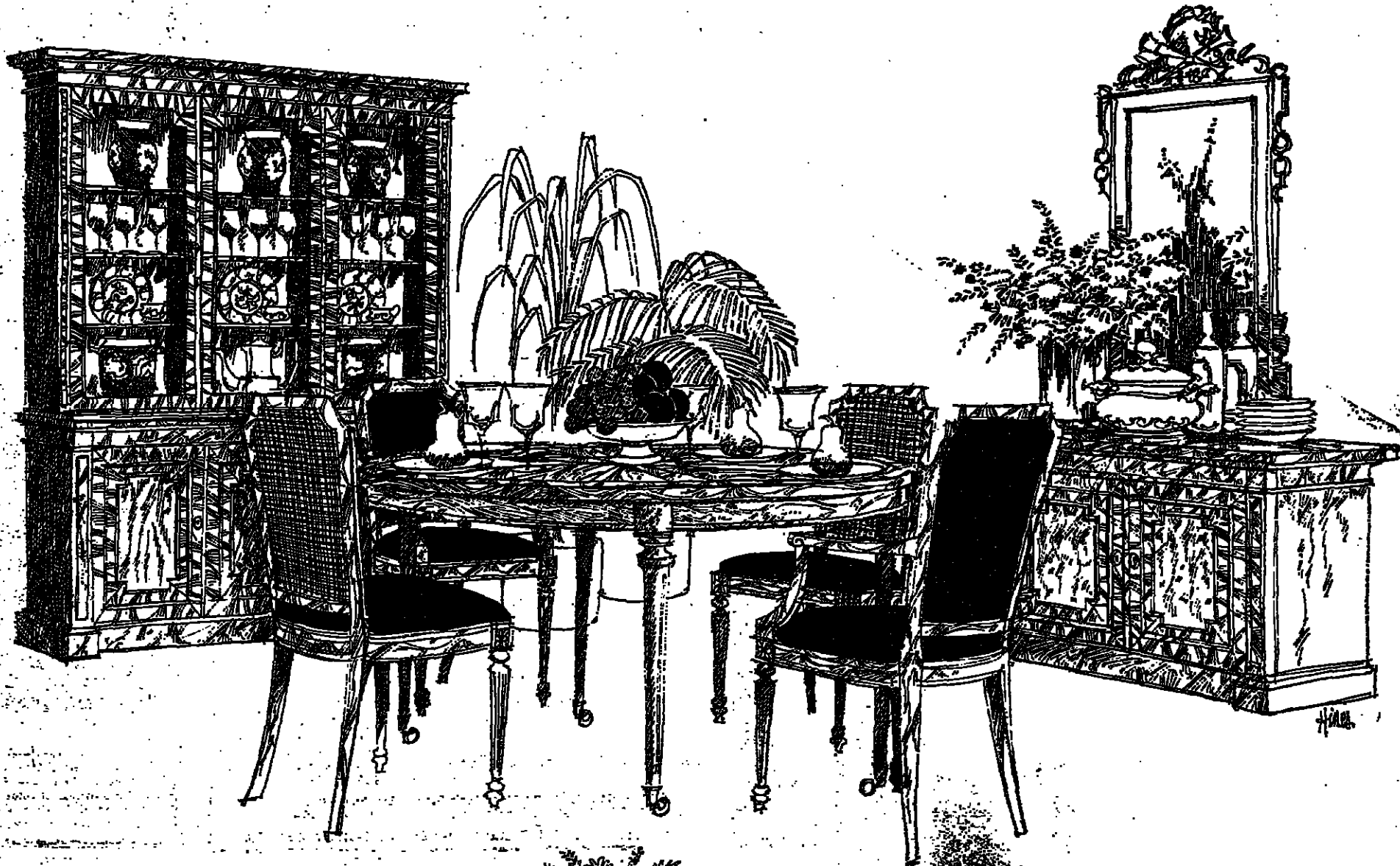
Demands the Return
to Flew Plane to Iran

an, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The
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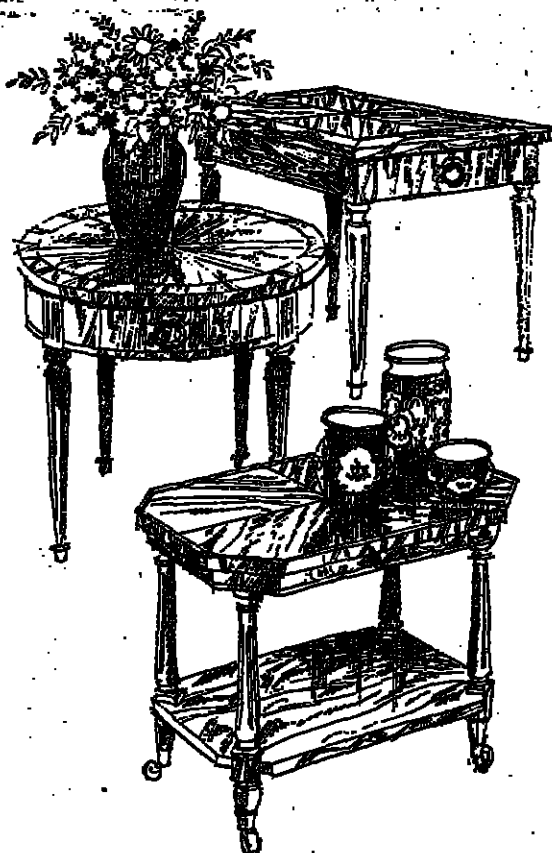
of First-Lieut Valentin
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h. On Sept. 6, a Russian
personnel MIG-25 in Japan
ylum in the United States.
Government said Lieuten-
ad also asked for asylum
States. A United States
man said, however, that
est had been received.

Altman antique furniture, right?
Wrong.

Fine Kindel pieces crafted with
the same care as antique originals.



The Kindel people are never in a hurry when they duplicate the beautiful classic furniture of the past. There are details patiently done by hand, the Old World way. Like hand padding, to give fine woods color and tone. Hand brushing of the glaze. Hand rubbing and hand waxing to achieve rich depth and patina. Hardware, grills and pulls: solid brass, sand casted like the originals. You can see all this beauty and quality now in Altman's Kindel collections.



Cherry tables Italian style. Graceful classics in solid cherry and cherry veneers in light fruitwood finish. End Table, 22x26x22" high, 219.00. Round Lamp Table, 24 1/2" diam., 22" high, 249.00. Octagonal Coffee Table, 27x18x19 1/4" high, 219.00. Sofa Table, 54x16x28 1/2" high, 389.00.

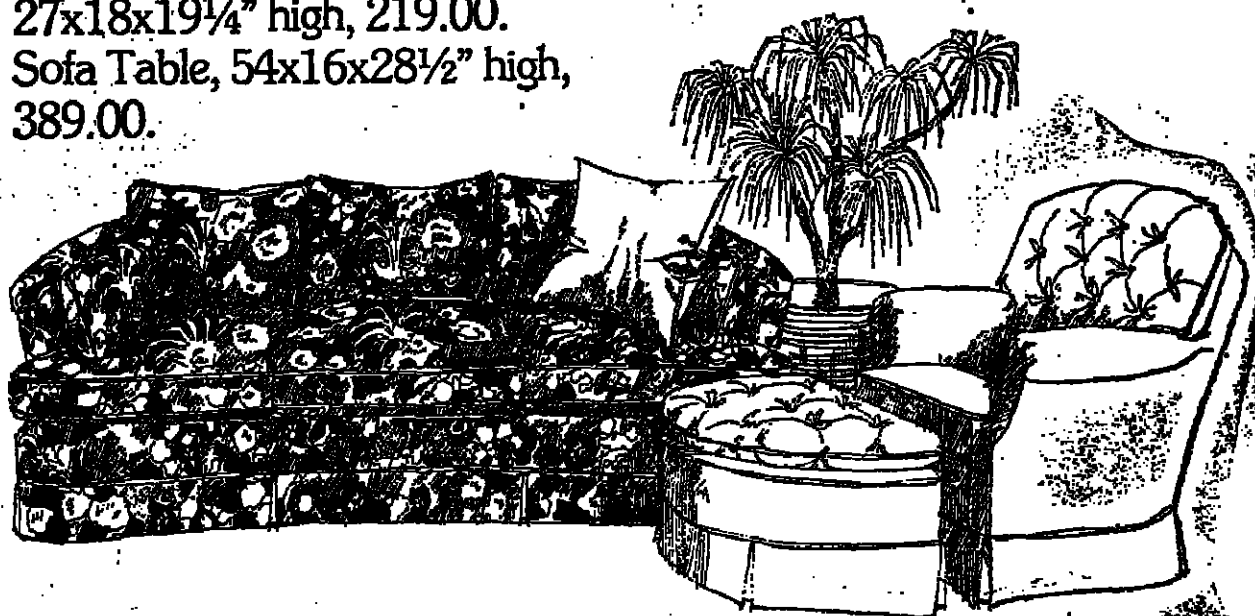
Dining room in Louis XVI style. Magnificent reproduction of 18th century French furniture, in rich wild cherry solids and veneers, hand-finished. Chair upholstery is lush gold cotton velvet. Oval Table, 44x66x29" includes three 16" aproned leaves, 719.00. Buffet Base, 59x15 3/4x30", 729.00. China Top, 57 3/4x13 1/2x49 1/2", 849.00. Upholstered Armchair, 39 1/2" high, each 289.00. Cane Back Side Chair, 39 1/2" high, each 189.00. Server, 80x18x31 3/4" open, 40x18x31 3/4" closed, 629.00.

Upholstered elegance by Kindel. Choose from sofas and chairs of traditional styling, quality and comfort. Covered to your order from an assortment of fabrics treated to resist soil and stains. Shown, 89" pillow back sofa in linen/cotton, 1469.00. Attached pillow back chair covered in cotton velvet, 575.00. Matching ottoman, 247.00.

Allow 10 to 12 weeks for delivery of all items. Use our Deferred Payment Plan and take months to pay for purchases of \$100 or more.

B Altman & Co

Altman Furniture Galleries, seventh floor, Fifth Avenue store only.



SHOP EVENINGS AT ALL ALTMAN STORES ... FIFTH AVENUE, THURSDAY TILL 8 ... DAILY, 10 TO 6

Monday through Friday, Ridgewood/Paramus 9:30 to 9:30; Monday and Thursday, White Plains and Manhasset 9:30 to 9; Short Hills 9:30 to 9:30; St. Davids, Monday and Wednesday, 9:30 to 9:30.

Is the Mobil Oil Co. standing up for America, or getting down on its knees to the Arabs?

It's unfortunate that although the Mobil Oil Company's corporate body is in this country, its heart and soul are someplace else: In the Middle East. Because the Mobil Oil Company of "America" does not oppose a boycott which is trying to make American business knuckle under to the Arabs' will. But before we get to Mobil's reasons, let's discuss the boycott first.

In an attempt to wage an economic war on Israel, the Arabs first boycotted Israel by refusing to have any dealings with her.

That's the Arabs' business.

But then, the Arabs started telling American companies that if they dealt with Israel, these companies wouldn't be allowed to deal with the Arabs.

That's our business. Not only because the Arabs are trying to disrupt our economy by forcing our companies to meet their

demands.

But, and this is far worse, by trying to force certain American companies to stop dealing with other American companies on the Arabs' blacklist.

What this amounts to is pitting Americans against Americans to achieve Arab goals.

And it also means the pitting of American companies against the best interests of the American people.

Mobil Oil Company is one of these companies.

As unbelievable as it may sound it is clear to us that Mobil is in support of the Arabs' attempt to control the American tradition we all know as free enterprise.

Why?

Well, Mobil Oil says it fears that if we oppose the boycott America could be

"reduced to a second-rate economic power" (This quote was taken from a Mobil advertisement discussing the Arab boycott in the New York Times, September 16th, '76.)

But that's not really what Mobil fears, nor do we, for we all know that America can never become a second rate economic power, whether the Arabs have anything to do with us or not.

What Mobil really fears is this: that if Mobil stands up with the United States against the boycott, something might happen to Mobil's profits from Arab oil.

Which makes it pretty apparent that profit is more important to Mobil than American principles are.

No American company's bankbook should become more important than its own conscience.

Or its own country.



Intro

Handwritten text in a box at the top center of the page.



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Introducing a new men's store from another era.

Barney's Oak Room.

At one time, before a gentleman stepped out, he regularly stopped at a very private refuge. There, amid hushed surroundings and luxurious appointments, he was bathed, shaved, barbered and impeccably dressed in the style of the day.

The place was his men's store. As a way of life, it no longer exists. Yet its spirit exists again. In a new men's shop at Barney's called the Oak Room.

This room caters to the man who knows that personal attention never went out of style. To the man who recognizes those clothiers who maintain standards equal to his own. Who understands the elegance conjured up by names like Chester Barrie, Baker, Hickey Freeman, GGG, Lebow and Louis Roth. And the unparalleled Oxford collection (arriving at the Oak Room in October).

Here, he'll find a rich, oak-paneled ambience that sets off the most exclusive clothing in the world. He'll also find a salesman who is responsive to his every requirement.

Lastly, he'll find that alterations will be accomplished by custom fitting, requiring all seams to be basted, not finished, until the fit is perfect in every detail.

Barney's Oak Room. A lost era, found.

Barney's, 7th Avenue and 17th Street. Open 9 AM to 9:30 PM. Free parking. We honor the American Express Card, Master Charge and BankAmericard. And, of course, your Barney's Card.

Oil Revenue and Revolution Change Libya From Poorest Country to Richest in Africa

Continued From Page 1

wealthy suburb by the sea, scores of handsome three-story villas are going up behind high walls. The area used to be inhabited largely by foreigners, but they are outnumbered now by Libyan merchants and civil servants. East of Tripoli, near the former American air base at Wheelus Field, several wealthy farmers who imported chickens from Europe until the Government forbade it, have started a vast poultry farm with the most modern equipment from the Netherlands.

Qaddafi Lists Advances

The main achievements of the revolution were listed by Colonel Qaddafi during a rally at Martyrs Square that marked the seventh anniversary of the revolution on Sept. 1; they were the construction of 250,000 housing units, many factories, hospitals, schools, power stations and roads and a large merchant fleet as well as the establishment of farms and the introduction of social security.

The Libyan leader also spoke at length about what he termed a new experiment in direct popular democracy: A General People's Congress, set for early next year, is to choose "supervisors" to replace the traditional ministers and will define the law of the society.

Western diplomats who have studied the system and observed so-called peo-

ple's committees at work say it appears to be a kind of tribal democracy in which the community meets under a palm tree and voices opinions, but with the final decisions made by the chief.

A Bedouin, Colonel Qaddafi is familiar with the nomads' lengthy palavers, in which they argue about everything from their rights to certain date palms to the price of salt and then expect the chief to solve their problems.

Two Setbacks for the Leader

Not so, Colonel Qaddafi's close aides insist. They maintain that the leader has been defeated on at least two issues by the new popular organizations. Last January he tried to raise the price of sugar, which is only 8 cents a pound—the American price is 20 cents—and the people said no. Recently he wanted to break relations with Egypt but the people's congresses refused.

In the Martyrs Square speech Colonel Qaddafi made a special appeal to the Arab masses of other countries "to shape their own future" by following Libya's example of "a people's revolution and the establishment of the people's authority." This is an indication that he has put aside his ambitions for formal union with other Arab states for the time being and is trying to rally Arab support in bypassing governments; along the same line he has called an Arab peoples' conference here Oct. 4-7 to back the Palestin-

The truth of the matter is that Colonel Qaddafi, for all his oil wealth, has not achieved his main goal: to unite the Arab peoples under his leadership against Israel. On the contrary, he has won considerable suspicion and hostility among other Arab leaders because of his indiscriminate support of so-called liberation movements and what is generally viewed as meddling in other countries' internal affairs.

Among others, Egypt, the Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco have accused Colonel Qaddafi of supporting insurrection within their borders.

Serious Strain in Relations

The verbal exchanges between Colonel Qaddafi and President Sadat took a serious turn a few weeks ago when Egyptian Army units were moved from the Israeli front to the Libyan border. The Libyan Minister of State for Information, Mohammed Belghasem Zwai, who is a close associate of the colonel's, labeled the deployment part of a broad conspiracy stemming from the Sinai accords between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

"Sadat made a secret commitment under the Sinai agreements to reduce his forces on the Israeli front to a minimum," Mr. Zwai said in an interview. "He had to find a pretext to justify moving the troops and so he stage-managed the Luxor hijacking."

As evidence Mr. Zwai pointed to the sentence handed down by an Egyptian military court clearing Libya of any connection with the attempt to hijack an Egyptian airliner flying tourists from Cairo to Luxor last month. Three of the hijackers were sentenced to hard labor for life, but all were acquitted of charges of conspiring with Libya.

"We make a convenient scapegoat because we are outspoken," the Minister said. "Next they will be accusing us of hijackings on the moon."

Denying the widespread charges that Libya is involved in subversive activities in other Arab countries, Mr. Zwai asserted: "The main source of our problems with the rest of the Arab world is people's democracy. The Arabs want it but their governments think it is a threat to their power."

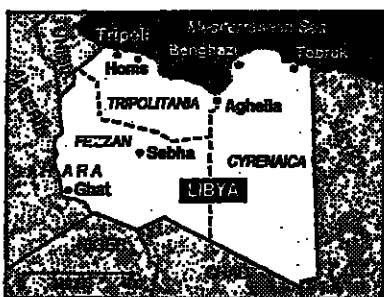
Firmly in Command at Home

Despite quarrels with neighbors, Colonel Qaddafi is said to be firmly in command at home. He still has significant popular support among urban workers and the Bedouins. For them he is the man who challenged the oil companies, ousted the Italian colonists, got rid of the British and American military bases and can stand up to Mr. Sadat.

For all the theories on people's democracy, he governs his desert republic with tight military and police controls. There are checkpoints outside every city, and travelers must obtain exit visas. In April diplomats were forbidden to go beyond a 15-mile radius of the capital without authorization. There is no organized opposition—no underground Communist Party that anyone knows of, no Baath (Arab Socialist) Party—and opponents have been jailed or have fled.



A nurse speaking with patients in traditional dress outside the new Social Security Institutes General Hospital in Tripoli. The hospital, opened earlier this month, has no Libyan nurses and only five Libyan doctors.



The New York Times/Sept. 27, 1976

There is some muted criticism of the Qaddafi policies, particularly among the educated middle class, some of whose members deplore currency and travel controls, the "squandering" of oil money on uneconomic projects and foreign liberation movements and extensive arms purchases, and, above all, the bleak, puritanical life under strict Moslem law.

"It's no fun any more," a Tripoli landowner complained, recalling with nostalgia the casinos and nightclubs and fashionable Italian restaurants, all closed by the revolution.

'All Things for Modern Life'

The absence of significant political discontent is attributable to the general improvement in living standards: Everyone is making money and hopes to make more.

"He is the man who finished the shacks," Mrs. Ali, the nurse's aide, said affectionately, pointing to a large color portrait of Colonel Qaddafi hanging in her living room. She and her husband,

who works for the Health Ministry, have two children and used to be one of 14,000 families in the shacks at Abu Selim. "We had no real furniture, no bathroom, no running water, and now we have all the things for modern life," she said as she showed visitors her comfortable apartment with gas stove and refrigerator.

Buzid el-Buzidi, secretary of the people's council at Abu Selim, explained the official policy on rents. The Popular Congress ruled last January that anyone earning under 100 dinars (\$340) a month does not have to pay rent. Government employees pay 10 percent of normal rent.

While the less affluent benefit from governmental assistance in housing, merchants and civil servants who used to live in crowded apartments are moving to large villas in fashionable suburbs and higher civil servants receive housing allowances of 50 to 80 dinars that enable them to improve their circumstances.

On a broader front, the ambitious five-year development plan, initiated this year, calls for the investment of \$2.2 billion, an 80 percent increase in public spending above the last three years. Priority will go to agriculture, with 17 percent of the allocated expenditures, industrial development with 15 percent and housing with 11 percent. As part of the agricultural program, the Government has given farmers rich irrigated land taken over when the Italians were expelled. Houses are also provided free, along with generous subsidies for fertilizer and farm machinery.

"By 1980 we will have accomplished

Background And Figures

Capital—Tripoli.

Area—679,358 square miles.

Population—2,680,000.

Other Major Cities—Homs, Tobruk.

Industry—Oil; ag.

Language—Arabic.

Religion—Moslem of

kite tradition.

History—The orig-

inal were Berbers; success-

ively Phoenicians, Carthagi-

nians, Byzantines, Ital-

ians. After World War

II, Tripolitania and Cy-

renaica were administered by the Brit-

ish. In 1949, King Idris I

declared Libya indepen-

dent. On Sept. 1, 1969, Col-

onel Qaddafi, who headed the

Revolutionary Command Council, over-

threw the monarchy and proclaimed

the Republic.

everything and will

build schools, hospitals and

hospitals so we can live like

Abraham Ibjad, a Govern-

ment official, summed up the

year plan.

Manpower Libya's Main Problem

Special to The New York Times

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 20—The Libyan dream of a good life is marred by one basic flaw: a shortage of manpower at all levels.

"I wonder if we can ever be self-sufficient in trained personnel," Omar Muntassar, director of the national oil company, said, calling manpower the country's principal problem.

A recent study shows that it is increasingly dependent on foreign labor. In 1975 foreigners accounted for 32.9 percent of the labor force of 691,000. The projection for 1980 is that 40 percent will be foreigners, half of them Egyptians.

It is estimated there are 300,000 Egyptians and their families in the country now, working as farmhands, construction workers, guards, teachers and technical personnel. Other large contingents come from Eastern Europe—Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania. They send their workers over on contract to build roads, hospitals, housing and airports after underbidding Western European contractors and then gaining admiration for the quality of their work.

The Americans are still providing most of the technicians for the oil industry and new technology for agricultural development. British, West German, French and Canadian concerns are vying for industrial contracts.

"We still have a long way to go before we are self-sufficient in trained personnel," said Dr. Sami al-Nawal, director of the Social Security Institute's general hospital, opened this month.

Dr. Nawal accompanied visitors on a tour of the handsome American-designed 610-bed institution. The equipment and medicine, even the furniture, are the best that money could buy, he said.

Most Doctors to be Foreigners

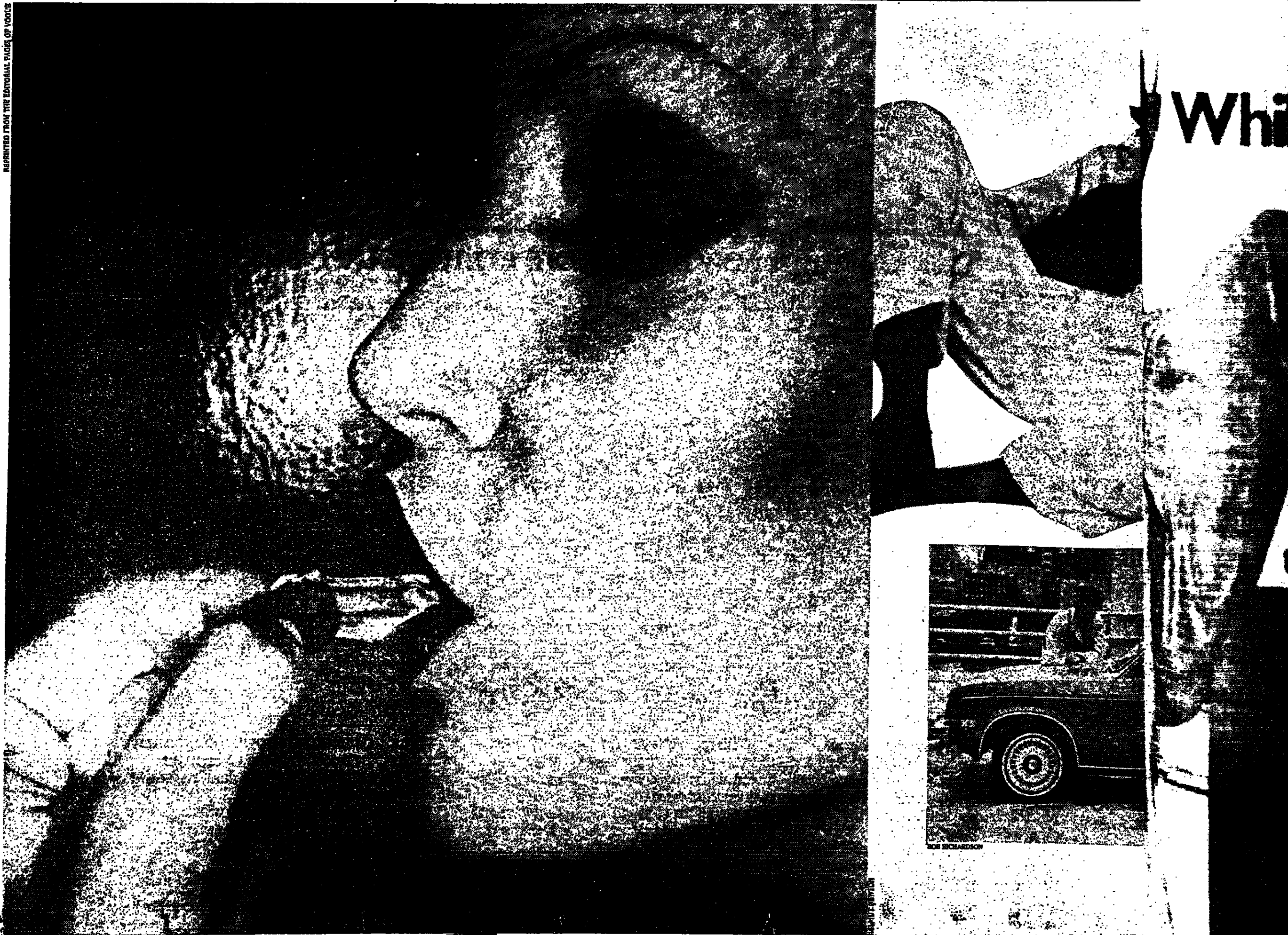
There will be 116 doctors—Egyptian, Indian, Pakistani, French, British and other nationalities—when the hospital is in full operation, according to the director. He has only five Libyan doctors with four others doing post-graduate study abroad.

The problem of nurses is worse, for the hospital will need 478. There are no Libyan nurses there now, and only 40 Libyan student nurses. The rest are foreigners, including Chinese.

The shortage of nurses arises because only 5 percent of Libyan women are in the labor force. Though there is a substantial increase in girls in school, most take up the traditional secluded life after education is complete.

As for men, a serious drain on the labor force is the army, which is said to number 30,000 and is to be doubled.

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Advertisement for 'Ed' featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'Ed' and 'BALDNESS'.

دولت اسلامی

Editors Differ on Ethics of Using Political Candidates' Paid Articles

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Some weekly newspapers in Missouri and Tennessee have a long-standing practice of not reporting that candidates are running for political office unless the candidates pay for the article or take out paid political announcements.

The practice came to light recently when The Nashville Banner surveyed 22 weekly newspapers across Tennessee and found that 13 of them did this in one form or another. In some cases, The Banner found, candidates paid fees ranging from \$10 to \$35 to get a front-page article announcing their candidacies. In other cases, the weekly newspapers ran news articles about candidacies only if the officeholders took out paid political announcements.

It is almost impossible to determine whether the practice is confined to these two states or whether it is customary in other small weeklies throughout the country. Managers of press associations representing 10 states said in interviews that they had never heard of the practice in their states.

However, editors at several weeklies pointed out that since the Tennessee Press Association said that it had been unaware that the practice was so widespread there, it was quite likely that other state press associations might be equally unaware if it was going on in their states.

Practice Criticized

For the most part, editors of daily newspapers and managers of state press associations deplored the linking of news articles to advertising revenues.

"It's one practice we don't consider ethical," said William Bray, executive director of the Missouri Press Association, but added that a press association could not dictate to an individual newspaper what it should or should not do.

"The main thing is that news about candidates is news," he said. "You have to distinguish between news and advertising. Informing the reader is a service to the public that newspapers have to perform and they're not performing it when they hold this news back because the candidate didn't buy space."

But a number of editors of weeklies, including some who do not charge for announcements of candidacies, defended the practice and indicated resentment at the adverse reaction from their colleagues on daily newspapers and in press associations.

'Didn't Care for Story'

"I didn't care for the story The Banner did and I don't care for what you're doing," snapped Bobby Anderson, publisher of The Sparta Expositor, a weekly. "We charge for advertising and that's all I care to say about it," he said and hung up.

Many editors of weeklies said they viewed political announcements as advertisements. There was once a custom in Tennessee newspapers that some still follow, of running a column of political advertising in which candidates would announce their candidacies and pay for the space. The column was not labeled as

advertising but the format was such that the reader knew that it was not news.

This led to another practice still followed by some weekly papers, of having the candidate write out his announcement—he usually described himself in generous terms—in the form of a news article. He would pay for it and be given space, sometimes on page 1, and the article would run exactly the way he had written it, misspellings and all. Editors who defend this practice say that as long as these articles are marked as advertisements, the reader is in no way being misled.

"We will run a news story on the front page or as close as that as we can," said John H. McMillin, publisher of The Pulaski County Democrat in Waynesville, Mo. "Maybe it will take up the whole front page and the candidate will be charged \$25 for political announcements, which run weekly from the date of filing for office until the primary."

James W. R. White, publisher of The Smithville Review and The McMinnville Southern Standard in Tennessee, charges \$25 for political announcements, which run weekly from the date of filing for office until the primary.

'A Matter of Policy'

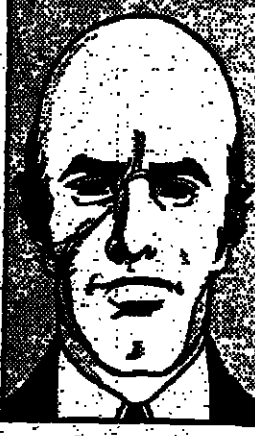
"This is a matter of policy that we follow and that everybody understands," Mr. White said. "The same thing is open to everybody and the same price for everybody. We may run a sketch of him in the paper, but it doesn't affect our news coverage whether he announces with us or doesn't announce with us."

James E. Charlet Jr., general manager of The Clarksville Leaf Chronicle and 13 other weekly newspapers in Tennessee, said that he found out when he read The Banner article that some of his papers were still charging for announcements of candidacies. He sent out a memorandum to them that this policy was to be changed and that the news and advertising operations were to be separate.

"I think it's a violation of journalism," he said. "But you must understand that weekly newspapers in Tennessee and other places are often run by one person. It's difficult for him to say O.K., now I'm acting as the editor and then to say, I'm taking off my editor's hat and now I'm selling advertising."

The major press associations such as the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Newspaper Publishers Association have not taken official positions on the matter. Jerry Friedheim, general manager of the publishers' association, said that "in a free press system each editor and publisher has the ultimate right to make his own individual decisions about how to run his newspaper."

Theodore A. Serrill, executive director of the National Newspaper Association, said that as long as the announcement the politician paid for was clearly marked as advertising, the practice was acceptable.



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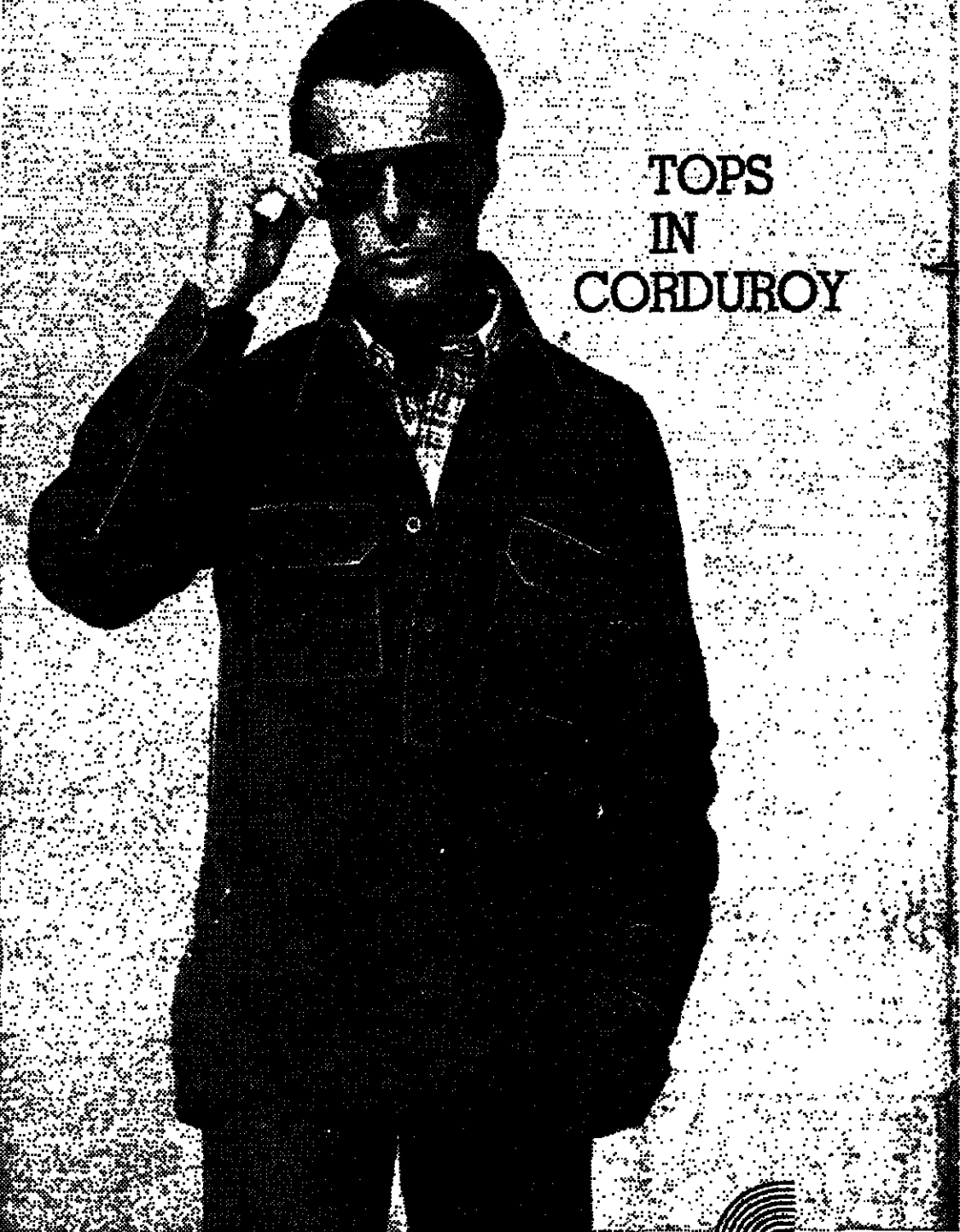
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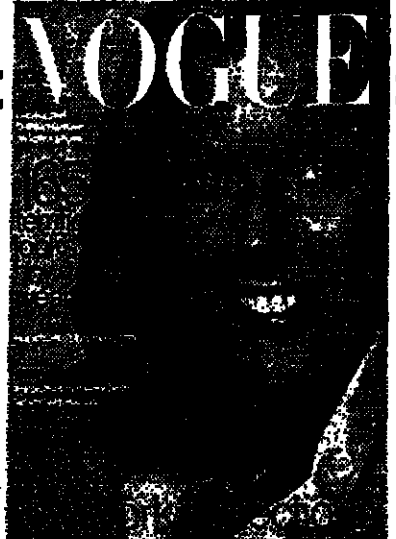
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That's a lot of women with a need to know. Don't you think they ought to get to know you? What **VOGUE** says, goes.



Large Lenders Apply to Avoid Revealing Information on Redlining

HOULSENDOPLF
The New York Times
Sept. 26 — Mortgage lenders have asked the Federal Reserve to disclose lending practices required by a law that went into effect in June in the states—New York, Illinois and Massachusetts—existing state laws that are similar to the Federal effect.

The law seeks to attack the "redlining" or refusing to lend in specific geographic areas. About 8,500 mortgage banks, savings and loan credit unions, to compile a report where they made loans in the last fiscal year, 1975.

The law, according to the regulations by the Federal Reserve, is available in at least each lending institution. It will not be evaluated by agencies in Washington dismaying of consumer

institutions to report directly to the state, where the information is to be analyzed by computers to track lending patterns, according to Gary Brody, an assistant to the Superintendent of Banks.

However, Mr. Brody said in an interview that the state analysis had been swamped by information from the lenders. A report on findings that was to be made to the Legislature in January has been rescheduled for March 1977, he said.

"We are pleased to report, however, that there has been no sign of resistance to the disclosure regulations," Mr. Brody said.

A spokesman for the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest in New York, said in an interview that his bank had already assembled bound copies of its mortgage report at five offices, including the 42d Street headquarters, for public inspection

by appointment. In Illinois, a statute passed and signed in August, 1975 requires all financial institutions with residential mortgage business to submit to the state twice a year the kind of mortgage information requested by the Government.

Unlike the states, the Federal Government has indicated no intention to collect the information compiled by the lenders and made available in their offices—a fact that has been protested by consumer groups, including the National Training and Information Center in Chicago.

Gale Cincotta, director of the center, is one of the urban community leaders who led the lobbying for the redlining legislation.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Cincotta's National People's Action Group has prepared a handbook to advise community groups on how to use the disclosed mortgage information to document discrimination against blacks and against old neighborhoods.

In testimony Friday before the House Banking Committee, Mrs. Cincotta praised Congressional action in passing the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 but criticized the fact that no Federal agency will collect and collate the information.

"How can Congress develop recommendations for a national urban policy without even looking at this data?" she asked.

"Local governments as well must collect, publicly distribute and analyze their local disclosure data," she said. "Local governments that must likewise involve neighborhood people in the development of local reinvestment plans. Yet, many local governments will not respond without clearer Federal direction and Congressional leadership."

Blacks Report White Colleges Often Disillusion Them

By REGINALD STUART
Special to The New York Times
COLLEGE PARK, Md., Sept. 26—White universities that have sought out black employees and students in recent years have failed to meet the expectations of those who responded, in the view of many blacks from these schools who attended a conference here this weekend.

Among the general themes expressed in scholarly presentations and conversations were that blacks hired in professional positions are generally excluded from positions and committees that effect broad policy changes; that academic programs have not been improved to accommodate the "new learners" on white campuses; and that student recruitment programs have not been matched with effective student retention programs, resulting in a high dropout rate among blacks entering white colleges.

The first national conference of blacks on white college campuses attracted 400 participants—most of whom had come to white campuses within the last decade amid a national emphasis to increase their numbers at colleges. The gathering

was dominated by employees and had only a sprinkling of students participating. Yet, the views presented here seemed to reflect a mutual concern for the black student as well as black professional employees on the white campus.

"There is a feeling that we have no way of dealing with many of the problems we're facing," said Dr. Archie L. Buffkins, governor of the conference, who is assistant dean for graduate studies at the University of Maryland at College Park. "It's not really a problem of survival, but one of improving the quality on white campuses and our presence."

Government and private studies vary greatly on the subject, but there are an estimated half million black students in colleges throughout the nation—about 3 percent of the total college enrollment—and about 50 percent or more of those are attending traditionally white colleges. A much smaller percentage of blacks graduate from the predominantly white colleges than black colleges. The traditionally black colleges continue to graduate the largest number of black students. Statistics on black employees at

white schools also vary considerably, but the number has been found to be small in most cases.

Typical of the concerns voiced here about policy making was that of Sharon M. Combs, the 27-year-old assistant director of the higher education opportunity program at Columbia University.

"There's no receptivity to involving blacks in those crucial decision-making areas," Miss Combs said. "In terms of positions that can affect the overall policies and operations of the university, blacks still aren't there."

As for the lot of the black student at the traditionally white college, many viewpoints were expressed on the subject, most of them flavored with the thought that the students were finding it hard in many ways to deal with programs that have changed very little to accommodate them.

"There is a vacuum for black students," said Dr. Joyce B. Washington, a counselor at the University of Colorado in Greeley. "They feel that there are some empty spaces for them that haven't been filled up."

Being ignored for the Federal Reserve that pending a ruling the state requests for the Federal law, the lender held to the Thursday is expected before information includes a the ZIP code areas, for d. In subsequent annual pages must be given by area that is smaller than al patterns by race, in- ter factors.

a must also tell whether erment-insured or con- sult they are for resi- or for home improve- te, in its first attempt ure of mortgage infor- a step further than the ent by asking financial



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homage to new york

City in the sea!
City of islands leaping up out of the bright tidal waters!
(Of our five boroughs, only one is attached to the continent and that one just barely.)
City of sweet sea-smells when the wind is South and East,
City of foul land-smells when the wind is West and North!
Twin of Venice; like Venice begun as a fort,
Guarding itself against the inimical mainland,
And then a port and then the greatest of ports,
All the ships of the world unloading their cargoes on our black docks and wharves!
City of rocky shores bristling with a thousand masts,
City of rocky heights bristling with a thousand steeples!
City of swine rooting in the streets and great fires raging black and a joyous shout from the watchers as the flames lick skyward!
City of Tories, who dance and mock at the patriots and light out for Canada after Yorktown,
City of immigrants by the hundred thousand and then by the million,
Sweating and driven like cattle and of all hues and tongues!
City of Neville, working at high desk silent and dark of spirit in the Custom House,
City of Whitman, roaming the streets and calling all men brothers
(Meanwhile thinking of Peter Dooley asleep on his breast),
City of Henry and William James, rolling their hoops in Washington Square,
City of Boss Tweed and the disappearing dollars,
City of Stanford White, shot full in the face as the cabaret entertainer was singing, "I Could Love A Thousand Girls",
City of Diamond Jim Brady, who would cram a peeled whole orange into his mouth and follow it with a heaping handful of chocolates,
City of Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie and Texas Guinan and Jimmie Walker and Daddy and Peaches Browning and Helen Morgan and Billy Rose and Jack and Charlie and Babe Ruth and Al Jolson and Jane Cowl and Rabbi Wise and Willa Cather and Earl Carroll and George Jean Nathan and Scott and Zelda in the Plaza Fountain!
Now at last a Mediterranean city!
And this thanks to all those other islanders that have come to make a home in our islands,
Caribbean islanders working and playing night and day!
City of people who eat and drink and dance in the streets,
City of Italian ices and pizzas and tortillas and bagels,
City of parties at Bloomingdale's,
City of parties at Bloomingdale's with fashions by Halston!
City of parties at Bloomingdale's with fashions by Halston to celebrate the Big Apple!
City of which the rube says, "It'll be a great place if they ever finish it."
And the New Yorker replies, "No! May it never be finished! May it knock itself down and build itself up forever!
May I live here a hundred years and end as a speck of dust on the rump of Prometheus, afloat in his ring where the skaters go round at the Center!"

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Merit	king size	9 mg.	0.7 mg.*
Vantage	king size	11 mg.	0.7 mg.*
Salem Lights	king size	12 mg.	0.9 mg.*
Multifilter	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.
Kool Milds	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.
Marlboro Lights	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.
Winston Lights	king size	13 mg.	0.9 mg.
Parliament	king size box	14 mg.	0.8 mg.
Raleigh Extra Mild	king size	14 mg.	0.9 mg.
Viceroy Extra Mild	king size	14 mg.	0.9 mg.
Doral	king size	15 mg.	1.0 mg.
Belair	king size	15 mg.	1.1 mg.
Parliament	king size	16 mg.	0.9 mg.
Virginia Slims	100mm	16 mg.	1.0 mg.
Viceroy	king size	16 mg.	1.1 mg.
Raleigh	king size	16 mg.	1.1 mg.
Parliament	100mm	17 mg.	1.0 mg.
Marlboro	king size box	17 mg.	1.0 mg.
L&M	king size box	17 mg.	1.1 mg.
Marlboro	100mm	17 mg.	1.1 mg.
Kool	king size	17 mg.	1.3 mg.
Benson & Hedges 100's	100mm	18 mg.	1.1 mg.
Marlboro	king size	18 mg.	1.1 mg.
Viceroy	100mm	18 mg.	1.2 mg.
Lark	king size	18 mg.	1.2 mg.
Winston	100mm	18 mg.	1.2 mg.
Winston	king size box	18 mg.	1.2 mg.
Lark	100mm	19 mg.	1.2 mg.
L&M	king size	19 mg.	1.2 mg.
Winston	king size	19 mg.	1.3 mg.
L&M	100mm	19 mg.	1.3 mg.
Salem	king size	19 mg.	1.3 mg.
Pall Mall	100mm	19 mg.	1.4 mg.
Tareyton	100mm	19 mg.	1.4 mg.
Tareyton	king size	21 mg.	1.4 mg.

Source: FTC Report Apr. 1976
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China Tests Nuclear Device in a Show of Resolve After Mao's Death

PEKING, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—China tonight announced it had conducted successfully a new nuclear test in an implicit demonstration that Mao Tse-tung's death would not weaken its military resolve.

Hsinhua, the official press agency, gave no details of today's explosion, but left little doubt that it was connected with the death of Mao 17 days ago, reporting that the test occurred at a time when the entire nation was honoring Mao's memory and "turning grief into strength."

Observers regarded the test as an effort to raise the morale and to assure citizens and the Soviet Union that the passing of Mao would not damage China's ability

and determination to meet any military threat.

China's last test, in January, came only 15 days after the death of Premier Chou En-lai.

The announcement repeated previous statements that Peking would strive for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and in no circumstances would be the first to use them.

"The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests," it said, "development of nuclear weapons by China is entirely for the purpose of defense and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons."

It was assumed that, like earlier blasts:

the explosion was at the Lop Nor proving ground in the desert of western China. Since 1964, China has conducted 18 other tests there, ranging from atmospheric blasts in the range of three megatons—equal to three million tons of TNT—to underground explosions of about 20 kilotons: the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT.

19th Blast at Lop Nor

The test was the 19th apparently carried out in the Lop Nor testing site, a desolate area 1,500 miles west of Peking over the last nine years. During the same period, the United States has tested nuclear weapons on 278 occasions and the Soviet Union 167 times.

China reiterated its policy yesterday that the tests were "entirely for the purpose of defense." In the past, Peking has maintained that its nuclear weapons program was designed to assure a retaliatory capability, particularly against the Soviet Union.

American atomic experts have noted that China, with no long-range bomber fleet capable of dropping a hydrogen bomb, has been concentrating its program on developing warheads for intercontinental ballistic missiles. These officials add, however, that China can not yet approximate the high technology involved in the guidance systems and fueling techniques developed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

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DESTINATION	LV. NEW YORK	ARRIVE	REMARK
Daytona Beach	8:40 am L	10:56 am	NONST
Daytona Beach	6:20 pm K	9:28 pm	One-st
Ft. Lauderdale	7:20 am N	10:51 am	One-st
Ft. Lauderdale	9:30 am N	12:06 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	10:30 am L	1:10 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	11:30 am K	2:03 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm L	3:09 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	12:30 pm N	3:06 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	4:30 pm K	7:11 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	5:35 pm L	8:11 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	6:30 pm N	9:16 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm L	11:35 pm	NONST
Ft. Lauderdale	9:05 pm N	11:33 pm	NONST
Jacksonville	10:55 am L	1:04 pm	NONST
Jacksonville	1:05 pm N	5:00 pm	One-st
Jacksonville	6:20 pm K	8:29 pm	NONST
Miami	9:00 am K	11:40 am	NONST
Miami	9:00 am N	11:43 am	NONST
Miami	10:00 am L	12:40 pm	NONST
Miami	11:00 am K	1:40 pm	NONST
Miami	12 noon L ¹	2:41 pm	NONST
Miami	12:10 pm N	2:50 pm	NONST
Miami	2:00 pm L ²	4:46 pm	NONST
Miami	2:21 pm N	5:58 pm	One-st
Miami	3:00 pm K	5:39 pm	NONST
Miami	4:55 pm N	8:24 pm	One-st
Miami	5:00 pm K	7:45 pm	NONST
Miami	6:00 pm L	8:44 pm	NONST
Miami	6:59 pm N	9:36 pm	NONST
Miami	9:10 pm K	11:44 pm	NONST
Miami	9:10 pm L	11:43 pm	NONST
Miami	9:10 pm N	11:43 pm	NONST
Orlando	8:05 am N	10:30 am	NONST
Orlando	9:00 am L	11:27 am	NONST
Orlando	10:45 am K	1:10 pm	NONST
Orlando	2:21 pm N	4:45 pm	NONST
Orlando	5:10 pm N	9:22 pm	One-st
Orlando	6:49 pm K	9:24 pm	NONST
Orlando	9:55 pm N	2:08 am	Two-st
Orlando	10:45 pm L	1:10 am	NONST
Sarasota/Bradenton	10:35 am N	3:12 pm	One-st
Sarasota/Bradenton	10:55 am L	2:12 pm	One-st
Tampa/St. Petersburg	8:35 am K	11:17 am	NONST
Tampa/St. Petersburg	11:40 am N	2:11 pm	NONST
Tampa/St. Petersburg	2:18 pm L	4:46 pm	NONST
Tampa/St. Petersburg	6:59 pm K	9:36 pm	NONST
Tampa/St. Petersburg	9:55 pm N	1:15 am	One-st
West Palm Beach	9:10 am K	11:50 am	NONST
West Palm Beach	1:05 pm L	5:48 pm	One-st
West Palm Beach	4:55 pm N	7:35 pm	NONST
West Palm Beach	6:30 pm K	9:07 pm	NONST
West Palm Beach	9:00 pm L	11:33 pm	NONST

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IS HALTED PCB'S FOUND

of Chemical Turn Up From Some Waters. Carolina and Georgia

pt. 26 (AP) — In the
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26 (AP)—Alaska Air-
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Handwritten signature and the text "Adventure 150" written across the image.

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WI 7-3300. And all Lord & Taylor stores.

Handwritten initials "FPH 1314" at the bottom right of the advertisement.

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WER RISES NEW SYSTEM

From Page 1

of which bureaucrats... of corporate pragmatism by objective... on an experimental

basis, in the Highways and Fire Departments, where the Commissioners have been given "blanket certificates" to spend the money they are allocated without getting approval from the Budget Bureau.

A new management plan and report unit of 15 professionals has been set up as part of a reorganization of the Budget Bureau to handle special projects.

Even Mr. Zuccotti, a man with a schoolboy's enthusiasm for the intricacies of bureaucracy and government, knows

that these examples of "management reform" fall short of yielding headlines and other hosannas yearned for by politically minded officials like himself.

Verification Difficult

Part of the problem in any discussion of the subject conceded by the Deputy Mayor's staff, is the virtual impossibility of verifying the so-called improvements in an independent way.

A bureaucrat announces, for instance, that his department has met its goal of potholes filled for July. But how reasonable was that goal in the first place? What if the workers met their quota by filling the potholes in such sloppy fashion that

they'd only have to be filled again in two months?

These questions—not the most intriguing in the world to outsiders, perhaps—face city officials every day, particularly in discussions of the new monthly reporting system. For an unusual glimpse into both the benefits and limitations of the reports, Mr. Zuccotti permitted a reporter to attend a monthly meeting last week, this one with the Health Department.

The first thing disclosed was the lesson that many experts say was learned painfully by the former Mayor, John V. Lindsay, who is remembered as being particularly addicted to charts, graphs and reports showing great progress in the running of city agencies. The problem, experts said, is that reports tell nothing

themselves about what can be done to improve things.

At the Health Department meeting, for instance, Mr. Zuccotti gobbled spoonfuls of boysenberry yogurt as he listened eagerly, if skeptically, to the explanations of why the department was behind in its July and August "targets" for lead poisoning and restaurant inspections.

The explanation was simple: there were hospital strikes and Health Commissioner Lowell E. Bellin had to reassign personnel to handle the resulting emergency.

"Strike or no strike," Mr. Zuccotti said with a sad-faced grin, "I would hope we would come out a little better on our targets."

processing methadone patients into city clinics because of an impasse in applications after the state had closed down facilities of its own. Perhaps the original target had been unrealistic, he suggested.

But the session was not all frustration. The Deputy Mayor was also told of an inability to get Budget Bureau permission to fill jobs. After learning that the department would still be within its budget he authorized the jobs filled and praised the dozen aides sitting around his conference table for working diligently to meet their goals.

Afterward, Deputy Commissioner Louis Neugeboren said he thought the monthly meetings with Mr. Zuccotti were valuable in identifying problems and breaking bureaucratic logjams.

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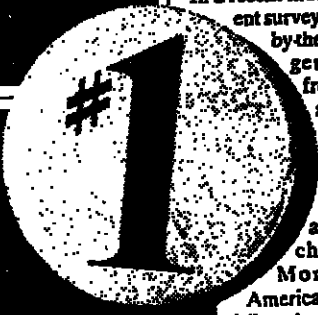
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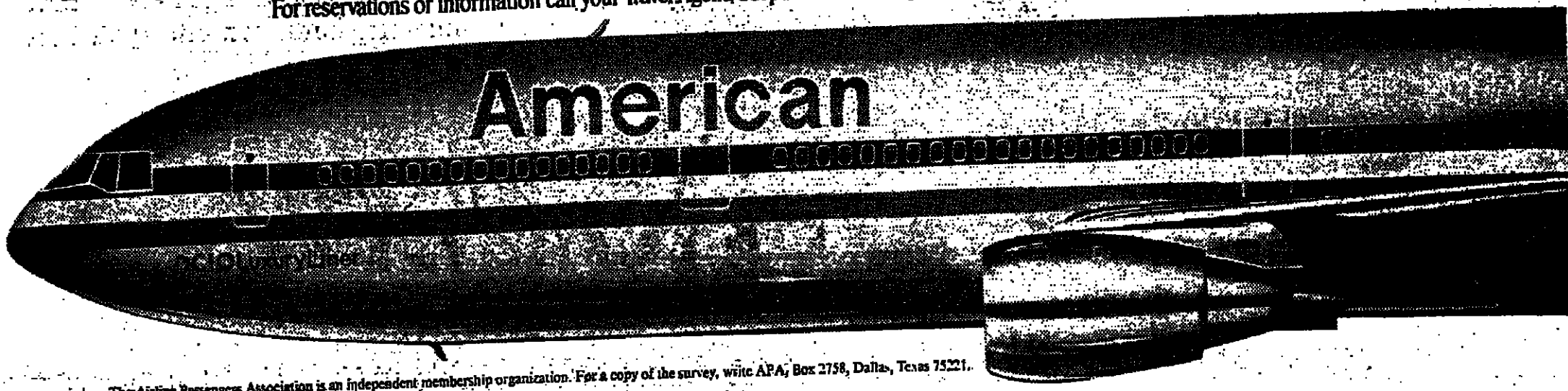
To Los Angeles			To San Diego		
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Aged Chinese Couple in Queens Die In a Fall After Burning \$75,000

By LESLIE MANTLAND

An elderly Chinese couple fell to their deaths yesterday after setting fire to about \$75,000 in their Sunnyside, Queens, apartment.

The bodies of Ark On Leo, 76 years old, and his 67-year-old wife, Ching Yuk Lin Leo, were found by firemen, along with that of their daughter, Fee Hong Leo, 44, who is listed in critical condition at the City Hospital Center in Elmhurst.

The police of the 17th Homicide Zone, which is investigating the case, found \$26,000 more in the apartment, at 43-07 39th Place, besides the ashes of United States currency found in a stainless-steel pail.

Arson and Suicide Ruled Out

Arson and suicide were ruled out by the police, who suggested that the three people fell from their rear bedroom window when they failed in an attempt to reach a fire escape. Access to the fire escape is from a different window than the one they used, leading the police to surmise that smoke may have caused them to panic.

The bucket of burned money was found in the hallway of the apartment, described by detectives as clean and comfortable.

The police said that they could not explain why the Leos had burned so much money and said they hoped the couple's daughter could eventually provide an answer.

A Second Explanation

A detective said that an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation called in because it is a Federal violation to burn money—said that it was an Oriental custom to burn money when one was ill to assure entry into heaven in case of death.

Another explanation that has been suggested is that the money was intended for the use of a deceased member of the family. According to traditional Chinese ancestor worship, it is the duty of sons to provide for their parents' needs, before and after death. The dead are believed to have the same needs as the living.

Neighbors in the six-story brick building where the police said the Leos lived for almost 20 years reported that Mr. Leo had been very ill in recent months and had difficulty walking without assistance.

He had recently retired and sold a small hand laundry, on 43d Avenue, across the street from his apartment, that he had operated for many years.

The police said that money from the sale of the laundry and savings from years of hard work and frugal living were the likely sources of the large sum of money found in the apartment.

"Nobody really knew them," a neighbor said yesterday, declining to give her name. "They were very quiet and they didn't speak much English. The daughter was always with them, and the three of them worked long hours in the store. They went out early in the morning and they came home late at night. It's a tragic thing—a terrible way to leave this world. It's a shame they didn't live to enjoy their money."

POLICE DENY THEY CAUSED FATAL BLAST IN HIJACKING

A police spokesman yesterday characterized as "totally untrue" an accusation by a lawyer for one of five Croatian hijackers that a fatal bomb they had left in the Grand Central subway station had been detonated by faulty police equipment. One officer was killed and three wounded when they tried to deactivate the bomb.

Martin Ozer, attorney for Zvonko Busic, the alleged leader of the hijackers, had asserted that "the police may have been injured by their own explosive detonation charge used to set the bomb off." But a deputy police commissioner, Francis J. McLoughlin, said yesterday. "The police used a wire snapper to snap the bomb wires, and Mr. Ozer knows it. He is making a ridiculous charge."



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For years, people have been waiting to see movies when they fly to Miami. Now on National, they can. Premiering October 1st, every National DC-10 to Miami will become a flying theatre, featuring exciting new releases like Murder by Death, Silent Movie and the fabulous oldies you love to see again and again like Road to Morocco. And to make great movies even better they're free.

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Bridge: Canapé Principle in Bidding Modified by Italian Players

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Many European experts, and a few on this side of the Atlantic, use the canapé principle in opening the bidding: They bid a short suit, and keep a longer suit in reserve. Carlo Mosca and Silvio Sbarigia, two highly talented young Italians who were members of the team that just failed to win the world Olympiad team title in Monte Carlo this year, employ a surprising extension of the canapé concept.

They use canapé overcalls, and carried this strange notion to extremes on the diagramed deal from a European championship. The venture succeeded up to a point, but in the end it was the partner of the canapé overall who suffered.

Over one heart, West bid one spade, keeping his long diamond suit in reserve—a permanent reserve as it turned out. North raised hearts, and East jumped in spades, having sufficient support for a suit that might have only three cards.

South Bids Five Hearts

South carried on to four hearts, but West boldly bid his three-card suit for the second time. North doubled, and the partnership was on the road to a 300-point penalty. But South wanted a vulnerable game and continued to five hearts. This should have proved a losing action, since the defense should always make three tricks.

If the defense had led spades and continued the suit, the declarer would have had no chance. But after leading the spade ace, West shifted wisely to the diamond ace, no doubt hoping to find his partner short in that suit.

South ruffed happily, and was now somewhat nearer 11 tricks. But one discard on the diamond king did not seem likely to be helpful—he would still have three black-suit losers unless the club queen fell obligingly under the A-K.

There was a winning road at this point. If South had led to the heart king, discarded a spade on the diamond king, ruffed the diamond jack and led a spade, he would have ended played East. But this would have depended on finding one opponent with the club queen and the K-Q of spades, a most unlikely state of affairs in the light of the bidding.

Dummy's Diamonds Preserved

It seemed almost certain that both defenders held a high spade, and that the player who did not have the club queen would be able to win and lead a club safely. So South cashed the heart queen immediately and led a spade, preserving dummy's K-J of diamonds.

East won and tried to work it out. His partner had begun with six diamonds, and presumably four spades, since he had bid them twice. This meant that South held five clubs, and two discards would not help him.

After working this out, East returned a diamond and South claimed his game.

NORTH			
♠ 108			
♥ K10732			
♦ KJ9			
♣ J72			
WEST			
♠ A42			
♥ J			
♦ A Q 10 8 4 2			
♣ 985			
EAST (D)			
♠ K Q J 9 3			
♥ 8			
♦ 7 6 5 3			
♣ Q 10 6			
SOUTH			
♠ 765			
♥ A Q 9 6 5 4			
♦ —			
♣ A K 4 3			

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♥	1♠	2♥
3♠	4♥	1♠	Dbl.
Pass	5♥	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

announcing that he would discard the club losers from his hand. Another spade lead would, of course, have left South with a hopeless task.

East had missed an obvious inference. If South had held, as East supposed, five clubs and a doubleton spade, his first move after ruffing the diamond ace would have been to cross to dummy and discard his one remaining spade on the diamond king.

A Listing of Recently Published Books

GENERAL

A Natural History of Zebras, pictures by Ugo Mochi, text by Dorthas MacClintock (Scriner's, \$7.95).

Activity, Recovery, Growth: The Communal Role of Play, by Tom M. Erikson with Erik H. Erikson (W. W. Norton, \$10.95).

America as an Ordinary Country: U.S. Foreign Policy and the Future, edited by Richard Rovere (Cornell University Press, \$9.75).

American Drawings: The 20th Century, by Paul Cummings (Viking, \$18.95). Selection of 207 drawings by 118 artists who have worked in the United States during the last 75 years.

Charlotte Brontë: The Self Concealed, by Helen Hughes (Norton, \$11.95). Biography tracing

the making of the novelist's literature and the formation of her personality.

Henry Kissinger: The Anguish of Power, by John G. Sissinger (Norton, \$3.95). Explanation of connection between the scholar and the statesman.

Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" Letters, 1936-1948, edited by Richard Harwell (Macmillan, \$12.95).

Taming the Giant Corporation, by Ralph Nader, Mark Green and Joel Seligman (Norton, \$10.50). Examination of governmental and business irresponsibility.

The Economy: Old Myths and New Realities, by Walter W. Heller (Norton, \$8.95).

The Order of Wolves, by Richard Flanagan (Bobbs-Merrill, \$13.95). The history, habits and legends of wolves. Illustrated.

The World of Patsy, by Joe Marcus (Mason,

Helaine Walker Is Wed

To Hubert K. Marshall

The marriage of Helaine Walker, a lecturer in education at Vassar College, to Hubert K. Marshall, a product manager with the General Foods Corporation in White Plains, took place yesterday afternoon at the Dreamworld Inn in Carmel, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Peter H. Samsom of the Community Unitarian Church in White Plains performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Harry B. Weiss of Baltimore and the late Mr. Weiss, graduated from Jackson College of Tufts University and received an M.A. degree in French from Tufts. She also holds a master's degree from Teachers College of Columbia University, where she is completing work for a doctorate. Her previous marriage ended in divorce, as did Mr. Marshall's.

Her father was director of management of the public housing department of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency. Mr. Marshall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Marshall of Atlanta, where his father is an architect in the Southeastern regional office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He is an alumnus of Yale and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

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Brand C Non-Filter	24	1.5
Brand W	19	1.3
Brand S Menthol	19	1.3
Brand S Menthol 100	19	1.2
Brand W 100	18	1.2
Brand M	18	1.1
Brand K Menthol	17	1.3
Brand M Box	17	1.0
Brand K	16	1.0

Other cigarettes that call themselves low in "tar"

	tar mg./cigarette	nicotine mg./cigarette
Brand D	15	1.0
Brand P Box	14	0.8
Brand D Menthol	14	1.0
Brand M Lights	13	0.8
Brand W Lights	13	0.9
Brand K Milds Menthol	13	0.8
Brand T Menthol	11	0.7
Brand T	11	0.6
Brand V Menthol	11	0.8
Brand V	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*1	*0.1
Carlton 70	*1	*0.1

(lowest of all brands)
*Per cigarette by FTC method.



Carlton Filter
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Books of The Times

It Was Despite All

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

HOW IT WAS. By Mary Welsh Hemingway. 537 pages. Illustrated. Knopf, \$12.50.

There comes a point near the end of "How It Was," Mary Welsh Hemingway's memoir of her life and times with and without her husband, Ernest, when the author suddenly begins to parody herself. "In the winter months in New York [in 1966] . . . I followed orders scrawled or implied in my desk calendar: 'Scalper—Man for All Seasons, Evelyn Duys; check to Leg. Def. Fund; 5-7 Architectural League; Elliotts, dinner—order car; flowers to Ilka Chase Brown; tickets, Star-Spangled Girl; Brunch, Fran Koltun; check to World Wildlife; 8:30 Rubinstein, Carnegie; Call Jimmy Sheehan, Ry Miami, Dave, Tina Roberts; reserve La Caravelle; ducks here, Peter Schub . . . And so on.



Mary and Ernest Hemingway in 1959

This is not intended by the author as a parody, of course; only as a taste of what it took to fill up her life five years after her husband had left a huge hole in it by committing suicide. Yet she might just as well be kidding herself, for if you turn those staccato phrases into sentences, you have an approximation of what her autobiography is like—an almost interminable list of names, animals, activities and events; shapeless in form and impersonal in tone. ("Tears poured out of me," she even writes at one point); almost manic in its seeming determination to keep moving, keep drinking, keep eating, keep socializing, keep on keeping on (as they say), and not pause to weigh the relative value of the increments of life, not stop to reflect and define. It can be infuriating.

A Dietrich Anecdote

And yet by the time one has read enough to discover this about her book (you cannot really skim it, because a sentence is as likely to turn up an airplane crash in Africa or a Nobel Prize as it is to tell about another fish caught or pison downed), one has grown strangely attached to the text—attached approximately the way we've all gotten stuck on the New York State Lottery despite the formidable odds against winning anything.

You simply never can tell what might turn up beneath the monotonous surface. It might be Marlene Dietrich, with whom Mary and Ernest used to dine now and then in Paris just after World War II. "When we were talking about the sea and fishing, she [Marlene] asked, 'What is wanting, Papa? Is it pearls, or some kind of fish? I never could understand it?' 'Wanting, it's a verb, daughter. An Irish waiter would say, 'What would ye be wanting?'" "No, No. I meant that thing I've heard—wade and found wanting. That must be in the sea." Laughter and explanation of "wading."

It might be one of the Hemingways' more amusing spats. They fought off and on throughout their 17 years together, and the fights grew uglier as Ernest approached his sad end. But in the early days, when they were still feeling each other out, their battles could bring out the best in both of them. (Once Ernest hit Mary and Mary hit him back and Ernest promptly in-

sisted on giving Mary lessons in how to hit correctly.)

Or it might be a quiet moment. Incredibly, there were peaceful times, especially ones aboard Ernest's beloved fishing boat, Pilar, when the two of them would simply take off from a world that kept pushing in at them. It takes a participant in those moments to remind us that Ernest could still relax and be his spontaneous self amidst all the Hemingway clichés that were accreting around him. Curiously enough, simple mention of these moments serves to rescue him from his caricature.

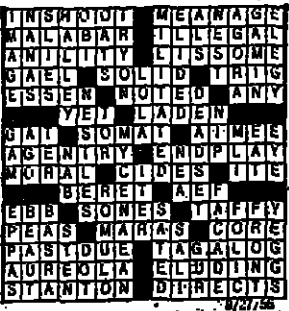
Gave Up Potential Career

Besides, if you don't exactly grow fond of Mary Hemingway in these pages, you do come to admire her. As she writes in a somewhat silly self-interview at the end, "It events are properly recorded, the reactions should be implied." What the events reported here imply is that she gave up a potentially considerable career as a reporter to make of her life with Hemingway a superior work of creation. Of course, psychologists will conclude that she exercised no real choice in the matter; that to judge from her accounts of childhood wilderness trips with her father in northern Minnesota, her life with Ernest must have been an extended acting out of certain primal fantasies.

Still, it clearly took extraordinary forbearance and a gritty willingness to overlook superficial wounds to her ego to stay the course she had designed for herself. By the time that course was no longer bearable, and she had made up her mind to abandon it, it was too late; decency, if not passion required that she continue. One cannot blame her for filling up her leftover life with trivia. She had much to avoid brooding about.

One other thing that makes "How It Was" uncomfortable to read: The book seems much more interesting when Ernest is alive and present than when Mary is alone on the scene. Perhaps this is because when all is said and done one is still in thrall to the legend—because the redeeming quality of this book is simply that it is about Ernest Hemingway. Perhaps. But I prefer to believe it is because Mary Hemingway was successful in her chosen career. She made of her life with the famous writer something that transcended her career alone.

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WORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

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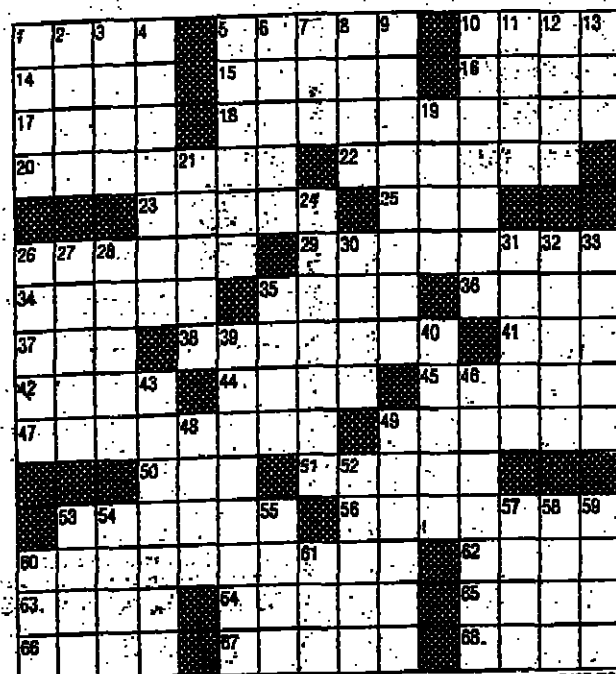
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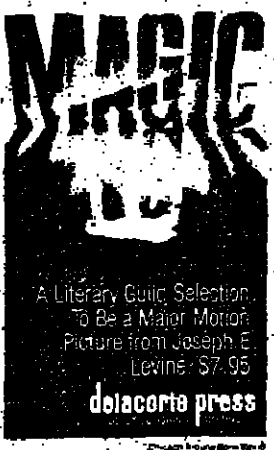
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ACROSS

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57 Quitting time for most
58 Lyric words
59 Turn
60 G-man
61 Suffix for cash



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Advertisement for 'The Navigator' by Morris West, featuring a map and promotional text.

Large advertisement for 'Black Sun' by Geoffrey Wolff, featuring a sun graphic and promotional text.

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Canal Treaty in Peril

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if a new Panama Canal treaty—an imperative for future United States relations with Latin America—should become a casualty of the American Presidential campaign; but errors and excesses in both countries have made this an alarming possibility.

Panama's "supreme leader," Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, faces the worst crisis of his eight years in power in part because the Canal treaty negotiations—which he had predicted would be successfully concluded late this year or early in 1977—have been in recess since May. The Panamanians accepted the necessity for adjourning the talks until after the major American party conventions, but say they had expected to resume discussions this month.

Ronald Reagan's demagogic accusation during the primary campaign that President Ford was planning to "give away" the Canal and Zone—a charge that aroused all the latent jingoism on the right wing—has made the Administration reluctant to reopen the negotiations until after the November election. But this obvious hiatus on the most combustible of political issues for Panamanians is highly embarrassing for General Torrijos.

It greatly increases the vulnerability of a Government already buffeted from many sides because of an economic recession marked by inflation, rising unemployment and higher taxes. Left-wing students were ostensibly protesting sharp rises in the prices of milk and rice when they launched the demonstrations two weeks ago that brought serious clashes with the National Guard and forced the closing of Panama's National University.

Faced with such defiance from a sector that had given him strong support, General Torrijos fell back on a traditional Latin American whipping boy. His Government charged the United States with responsibility for the student riots and said this was part of a "destabilization plan" for Panama. Officials hinted that Americans in the Canal Zone might be trying to provoke an incident that could give President Ford an excuse for a bellicose intervention that might give an emotional boost to his election campaign.

The long delay in negotiations because of the Presidential race is regrettable enough. Serious political instability in Panama—partly due to that delay—might be fatal. It is up to President Ford to send Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker back to Panama to resume the treaty talks; and it is up to General Torrijos to cool his own brand of jingoism, as he has done so successfully and responsibly in the past.

Another Warsaw Retreat

The Polish Government announced the other day that it is abandoning all plans to increase basic food prices until at least mid-1978. This is the latest and in some ways most impressive retreat of the Warsaw regime before the anger of Polish workers so violently expressed last June during the short-lived effort to raise food prices.

The magnitude of the retreat is illustrated in the case of meat prices. On June 25 it was announced they were to be increased 69 percent, an order rescinded within hours after the riots had begun. A few weeks ago a "compromise" solution was announced: Meat and poultry prices would increase "only" 35 percent. Now even that step has been abandoned and basic food prices are to remain the same for another two years.

Such a drastic recession is explicable only in terms of fear that any effort to raise food prices would generate such violent resistance that Poland would be plunged into civil war. That would inevitably mean the direct intervention of the tens of thousands of Soviet troops in Poland, with the end result that Warsaw would be ruled—as Prague is now—by a clique resting only on Soviet bayonets. Even the Roman Catholic Church in Poland—suffering from discrimination and disabilities as it is—fears such internal strife and has thrown its weight on the side of stability. It is supporting the Gierk regime as the lesser evil for the moment.

It is now almost 30 years since Communist rule was fastened on Poland by the Soviet Army against the will of the majority of the Polish people. An entire generation has come to maturity since then, but the Communists are finding Poland as indigestible now as earlier conquerors found it to be during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The final irony is that probably Moscow is picking up the check for the billions of dollars it must be costing to maintain Poland's present uneconomically low prices, which in no way reflect either the supply-demand situation in Poland or the inflation of the 1970's.

Taxing the Economy

Municipal Assistance Corporation chairman Felix Rohatyn warned the other day that high and steeply rising realty taxes were undermining the rescue of New York City's economy. To avert this threat, he proposed a Federal loan guarantee program that would enable the city to stretch out its massive accumulation of debt and thus to reduce annual debt service charges which must be paid out of property tax revenues. Mayor Beame also is reported to be looking for ways to cut taxes in conjunction with a new economic development program.

Cutting property taxes through a debt stretchout is a desirable goal. The question is whether, in view of its dependence on Federal help, it is a goal attainable in the near future. There is another way, however, in which the city can—and should—move on its own to ease the negative impact of high property levies: reform of an inequitable—and illegal—real estate assessment system that places the heaviest tax burden on income-producing properties.

The Center for Local Tax Research this week threw some fresh light on this problem in a report which shows that the effective rate paid on industrial and commercial

properties in the city—that is, the tax as a percentage of the true market value—is more than double the rate levied on residential properties. The reason for this discrepancy is that the city, like most surrounding communities, continues to assess different classes of property at different percentages of market value, even though the law demands that all property be assessed at 100 percent of market value.

The report also exposes glaring inequities within classes of property in the different boroughs. For example, the effective tax rate per \$100 full value on residential property in Manhattan this year is \$4.31. Comparable rates in the other boroughs are: the Bronx \$2.81; Queens \$2.11; Brooklyn \$2.11 and Staten Island \$2.20. Effective rates on industrial property range from \$6.51 in Manhattan to \$2.90 on Staten Island.

While pleading for relief from Washington, New Yorkers cannot afford to neglect their own responsibility to reform a tax structure which penalizes productive properties.

Questions on Vaccine

The United States Government is about to begin an unprecedented campaign of mass immunizations with vaccine against swine influenza, a disease still conspicuous by its absence. Several recent news items strengthen our impression that on flu and other vaccines there is less certainty and knowledge than one would like to have prior to the initiation of a program whose goal is the vaccination of virtually every man, woman and child in this country.

Down in South Carolina the other day, Dr. Albert Sabin made plain his opposition to the immunization campaign when there is no visible epidemic of any sort. He added that the jet-injector guns that will be widely used in an assembly-line procedure may themselves spread disease.

The swine flu vaccines that have been produced for the campaign were originally expected to have antibodies that would trigger off two lines of immunological defense against the disease should it strike a vaccinated individual. However, Science magazine reports that the vaccines that have been produced lack an essential element—for reasons not really understood—and hence can be counted upon to trigger only one of the two lines of defense.

There is disagreement about how much this will limit the vaccine's effectiveness, but the whole story has an ironic footnote: A few months ago there was much publicity about the two million doses of "wrong vaccine" produced by one manufacturer. But now there is some evidence that because that vaccine triggers off both lines of defense, it could conceivably provide more total protection than the "right" vaccine.

In Washington, a group of scientists including Dr. Jonas Salk have testified that most of the handful of cases of polio that have occurred in this country since the early 1960's have probably been the byproduct of the live polio vaccine which is standard here. In Finland and Sweden there have been no cases of polio for more than a decade, but in those countries the killed virus vaccine—developed by Dr. Salk—is used exclusively. Some Washington medical officials seem appalled that their judgment in this matter is being questioned, but we think Senator Edward M. Kennedy performed a significant service in helping bring this suppressed, but important, controversy back to public attention.

State of the Arts

The cultural bubble of the 1960's has never really burst; contrary to rumor and recession, the arts are flourishing in America. It is a curious, perverse flowering, in which creativity and nihilism are often equated, but what both fine and performing arts lack in easy comprehensibility is made up in intellectual ferment, productive energy and very real achievement.

This tendency has been given additional thrust by the Bicentennial, which has produced a galaxy of exhibitions on American art and history, with rare insights into the relationships of past and present, of European roots and American contributions.

It is tragic that just at this time of supremacy the arts are seriously threatened by a shortage of funds and support. State Arts Councils, firmly established in the last decade, are forced to deal with drastic budget cuts. Private and business help for the arts is drying up. Museums, seeing endowments evaporate, seek radical solutions, such as the Museum of Modern Art's entry into real estate, cushioned by an innovative cultural trust. Libraries close their doors, institutions shorten their hours, programs are truncated, opportunities disappear.

Those palaces of culture that the 60's built with such profligacy are struggling with awesome deficits at the same time that artistic activities undreamed of ten years ago fill their halls. Museums still expand with striking buildings, while their exhibitions must be underwritten by corporate donations.

But programs continue, with ingenuity substituting for extravagance. More than half of the construction grants given by the National Endowment for the Arts are going for the adaptive use of existing buildings, from New York's Sailor's Snug Harbor to the Old City Hall of Lincoln, Nebraska. Movie theaters become concert halls, railroad stations are turned into community cultural centers, landmarks are given new creative life. In adversity, the arts are pulling a heritage together.

If all this is happening in economic extremis, the arts are clearly one of this country's major strengths and sources of vitality. Recognizing this, New York City has put its cultural and economic assets together in a newly established Department of Cultural Affairs. But the role of the arts needs restudy on every level. At a time of extraordinary achievement, support is more urgent than ever.

Letters to the Editor

How to Combat Nuclear Proliferation

To the Editor:
Bernard Feld's and Victor Welles' self-congratulatory Sept. 14 Op-Ed article about the role of scientists in fighting the accumulation of nuclear weapons shows that they still have their heads in the sand about the causes of the present danger of nuclear proliferation and consequent danger of nuclear war.

The present danger is that certain countries, e.g. South Korea, Taiwan, Israel, South Africa and possibly Pakistan, are now in a situation whereby their best chance of survival is to develop independent nuclear deterrents. This was caused by the collapse of the credibility of unilateral U.S. guarantees and the unwillingness of Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand to take part in any genuine collective security arrangement involving any of these countries. When the policeman quits everyone must defend himself as best he can.

Of course, an ordinary American, can't be sure that any of these countries has a nuclear weapons program. However, were I a citizen of any of them who considered national inde-

pendence worth preserving, I would feel that my country has as much right as the U.S. to a nuclear deterrent. Moreover, I would consider worthless any promises Kissinger and Ford might make while so many Americans oppose assistance. The other side of Kissinger's policy—threatening withdrawal of the little aid we are giving if they go nuclear—won't work either unless carried to the extreme of helping their enemies conquer them. Denying or inspecting nuclear power plants won't work, because weapons can be made without diverting material from power plants.

Further proliferation will start when one of these countries is seen to survive by demonstrating a deterrent. Every country's officers will then demand their own.

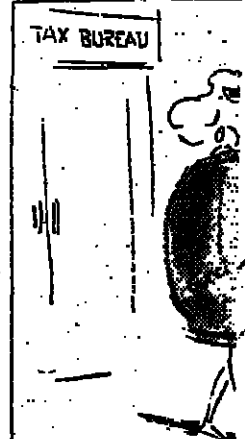
The only solution seems to be genuine collective security. Achieving it may require the U.S. to threaten Europe and Japan with withdrawal of U.S. protection unless they help protect others.

JOHN MCCARTHY
Stanford, Calif., Sept. 15, 1976

Tax Power Ab

To the Editor:
Referring to your note about quadrupled school residents' cleverly becc to avoid paying the problem is not, as was the article, the amount land in a given area.

In the Town of Han County, I have just



quintupled, along with creases for my neight simply as a paper pl higher taxes are not sudden increased n monies, but are the re to bring property ass nearer to market valu ing to lower the tax . This abuse of tax lead to large landown more and more of th exempt groups. In th retain lifelong usage, an income tax break matically reducing th This situation is becor mental equivalent of nies diminishing rever ever higher fares. T Long Eddy, N. Y

Of the Aborti And the Const

To the Editor:
During the past se religious leadership of lics has displayed ext ference toward the de our governmental syst between state and ch ference is displayed n the current efforts hierarchy to prevent a constitutional amen

The most distressi whole affair is that A Bernardin and his c oblivious to the en of the state-church j marcation. Forged an times of sharp politic in the character of a —times like the four public two centuries industrialization with flux of Catholic, di Jewish and other inn era of creeping secu ensued after World W ning smok today—1 between state and c and remains an imper and civility in our U American society, con from realizing an place in government

This process of cons impulses has not been and a crucial element has been our ability gious zealots amoi Catholics, Jews and groups from consolid of authority at the Thus, what is partica about reports (news of the activity of Ar Bernardin and his colling abortion is how come to reversing t American experience. Furthermore, althou ership reveals a myo through its current c ("foul" had Protestant to achieving the same), perversely opportunist of the United States such behavior. It is, a mary and overriding President Gerald Ford the law and the spirit ion.

Professor of Gover Cambridge, Mass.

Taiwan, A-Bombs and the I.A.E.A.

To the Editor:
Your Sept. 7 editorial "Taiwan's A-Bomb" is inaccurate and misleading. You write, "If the Chinese Nationalists have set out to make atomic bombs in the first known violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (N.P.T.)—and have succeeded in de-ceiving the inspection system of the International Atomic Energy Agency—a profound reappraisal will be needed for Washington's . . . nonproliferation strategy and its nuclear export controls."

You then imply that all nuclear facilities and materials in Taiwan have been submitted to I.A.E.A. safeguards. In fact, there is no safeguards agreement between Taiwan and I.A.E.A. requiring I.A.E.A. safeguards on all nuclear material on that island. The reason is that Taiwan's "expulsion" as you call it, took place before the N.P.T. safeguards agreement could be concluded. Our current safeguards on the island stem from a tripartite (U.S./Taiwan/I.A.E.A.) agreement, covering plant and nuclear material supplied by the United States, and an agreement whereby Taiwan submitted a Canadian-supplied research reactor and its fuel and produced material to I.A.E.A. safeguards.

In the following paragraphs you imply that Taiwan has evaded these

safeguards ("the Taiwan fiasco," your words) and has set up a clandestine reprocessing facility in which it is supposedly using material which it has diverted from safeguards. I would like to state categorically, on behalf of the I.A.E.A., that there has been no evasion of I.A.E.A. safeguards in Taiwan and that there has been no diversion of nuclear material from any facility where we apply our safeguards.

It is distressing to see a newspaper of The Times's stature drawing such far-reaching conclusions from errors, misinterpretations and conjectures. It is even more disturbing to us, however, that The Times seems to be intent on undermining confidence in I.A.E.A.'s safeguards system. The launching of the world's first endeavor to exercise nuclear controls and to serve the purpose of arms limitation is bound to encounter difficulties. The I.A.E.A. has so far succeeded remarkably well in dealing with these difficulties, but the cause of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will in no way be helped if international confidence in nuclear safeguards is undermined by those who have every reason to strengthen it.

GEORGE DELCOIGNE
Chief, Public Information Section
External Relations Division, I.A.E.A.
Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 20, 1976

Flawed Training Plan

To the Editor:
Last week Assistant Secretary Read of the Labor Department announced proposed new regulations for the Federal Contract Compliance Program which would permit companies to satisfy affirmative-action requirements by training women and minority workers for skilled jobs without being obliged to hire them (news story Sept. 15).

In those areas where there is an acute labor shortage, training programs may indeed lead to increased job opportunities. In most areas, however, the problem is not a shortage of potential women and minority employees, but rather the preference of employers for white, male workers. Since women and minority members were often denied entry-level jobs in the past, it is not surprising that there are relatively few now available for promotion. The solution to the problem lies in an emphasis on hiring rather than merely on training.

Training opportunities will do little to overcome reluctance to hire. In most fields they will increase the number of women and minority workers who cannot find employment commensurate with their training and ability. Unless training programs are linked to hiring requirements, the proposed regulations will result in a regrettable retreat from the goal of equal opportunity for employees of Federal contractors.

ELGA R. WASSERMAN
New Haven, Sept. 18, 1976

tail a much smaller teaching load. In the absence of precise information, let us assume that there are 10,000 such teachers, each assuming responsibility for only ten students. This now leaves 37,000 teachers and one million students. Average teaching load: 27 students.

We can go a step further. Suppose that another 5,000 teachers have such singular assignments that they take responsibility for no students whatever. This still leaves one million students and 32,000 teachers. Average load: 31.25 students per teacher—a far cry from the 40 or more we've been reading about.

(Prof.) MIRIAM HECHT
Mathematics, Hunter College
New York, Sept. 19, 1976

To Help the Needy

To the Editor:
A recent ad in your paper has prompted me to comment on the practicality of having donation boxes at all public concerts, dramas and shows of all sorts, where patrons would be encouraged to deposit a can or box of food, or clothing, for the needy. If this endeavor could be monitored by a volunteer foundation or worldwide organization such as CARE or UNICEF, what a painless effort this could be in providing people in this country and other countries with necessities of life. Couldn't we give it a try?

LAUREN WINTERS
Melville, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1976

A Correction

A typographical error distorted the meaning of a sentence in the Sept. 25 editorial "Nuclear Second Thoughts." The sentence should have read: "Obviously, neither he [Sir Brian Flowers] nor the [Royal] commission can be charged with the kind of ill-informed prejudice and needless timidity that have been so unfairly imputed to critics here who have been warning against the danger of overreliance on the split atom as a source of power."

Schools: The Ratio Riddle

To the Editor:
Amid all the talk of New York City's disastrous cuts to education, the data reveal that there are 1.1 million students in the city's public school system and 47,000 teachers. On average, this comes to 23.4 students per teacher.

It seems plausible that some teachers have special assignments that en-

To the Editor:
Congressional action of Federal funds for clear-cut victory for thment in this country. frontation between Co Supreme Court spir action. The Supreme C abortion cases pending, whether public hospital to do abortions. The directly with the quest the tax-paying public to pay for abortions. I Congress has answered the Supreme Court rull sounding "no."

The Congressional vo save nearly 300,000 u the coming fiscal year tion of the rich wome dity of the abortionist. of America's previously policy of genocide of Furthermore, it den political strength of the ment in this nation, pr indication of growing pr to abortion on demand of the Human Life Ame Constitution. PATRIC General Counsel, Exe Americans Legal Chicago.

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April 1970

What Are the 39 Steps?

Anthony Lewis

26—The highest who has tried to the Soviet Union is ch, a leading physical plying for permission his family have suffrings from Soviet is still not out.

Levich addressed an esident Ford—an ap in the cause of charged the President to inhumanity, in the elsewhere. "We want is for détente," he will not forget the blem." He asked: ose, who have been agenzizing years in heir legitimate rights

AT HOME

moral support either esident, or from any inistration?" ight from a Soviet ind during the first raid Ford and Jimmy g way off, one may at striking aspect of ne, was the impres- Ford of a man indif- concern and suffering

ooden quality, a de- roached callousness, ed off statistics of ding and taxes and was a bit like Mr. sional memory man spy movie, "The" who gave the ns with seeming un- context, or conse-

lost himself in stan- ing of the debate. ht himself and his eality with a simple neemployment. When people are out of when Gerald Ford aid, "this touches

man beings in Mr. people with needs ilberately identified less fortunate in the unemployed, the ed. He repeatedly with those rich and to take advantage even to avoid the

showed something ferences of manner, were watching for Kennedy experience.

Underneath the banalities and evasions, there was a real difference in matter—a difference of both party philosophy and the candidates' own views of society.

Mr. Ford spoke the language of business, even of business in an earlier day: Government is bad, social health depends on the private sector, inflation is caused by excessive public spending and so on. One could hear the echoes of Calvin Coolidge: "The business of America is business."

Those are real values, and what Mr. Ford said faithfully reflected what he has done in office. When faced with the possibility of a small economic cost to stop enormous environmental and human damage, he unhesitatingly vetoed the bill to regulate strip-mining.

Of course it is not good politics to look totally dedicated to the values of business. The President spoke of commitments to other goals, for example the expansion of national parks. But anyone interested in the subject will have known that his Administration has cut funds for the Park Service and not sought authorized money for conservation.

What comes through as Gerald Ford speaks is a narrowness of sympathy and imagination. Asked how he could justify a pardon for Richard Nixon where there was none for Vietnam war resisters, he said that he needed to "concentrate on the problems of the country" and that Mr. Nixon had been "penalized enough." Nor did he see the human point when Frank Reynolds of ABC News followed up by asking whether the 80,000 young men still abroad had not been penalized enough.

Though he is not glib or mean himself, Mr. Ford's insensitivity allows him to be used as the instrument of unpleasant forces. That, too, could be seen. Listening to him in the debate, watching one could understand how he had let himself be an unquestioning instrument of Richard Nixon. One could understand how he had carried out something so ugly as his crude campaign to drive William O. Douglas off the Supreme Court.

The posture so carefully taken by Mr. Carter in the debate, as the populist friend of the weak and unprotected in society, is not necessarily a winning one in politics. American voters, as George McGovern found out, may identify with the prosperous whatever their own status. Nor is a stronger personality, more committed to leadership, necessarily reassuring. But the victims of life's injustices, Soviet or American or whatever, will know that they could expect a very different response from Jimmy Carter than they have had from Gerald Ford.

Fast Plutonium Fuel

Thomas B. Cochran and J. Gustave Speth

The United States y Commission has important nuclear- sion since the in- Atoms for Peace des ago, in an ac- ve far-reaching im- e proliferation of he commission must allow the use of is produced as a lear reactors, as a the United States

of Atoms for Peace at a workable dis- ade between peace- es of nuclear en- eld that nonnuclear anticed to forgo the nuclear weapons if of assistance in the aceful nuclear pro-

ssion of a nuclear attered this theory. b, and those now Israel's possession, plutonium extracted al of "peaceful" nu-

force upon us the essentially any nar- ear reactor can de- sapons. Now about addition to the five ar-weapons states, or at least three to out five additional e accumulated this um by 1980.

ion problem these pose is grave but possible. Controlling ion will certainly be- however, if the nu- here and abroad t phase of nuclear ant involving pluto-

13 nonnuclear weap- g them Brazil, Ar- akistan, Taiwan and for developing nu- essing facilities for paration of plutonium

er would enable these er and stockpile plu- ly for peaceful pur- violating existing in- sements; they could of being as little as rom having nuclear s needing only to cast and place it in the

in areas of intense regional rivalries. Multinational ownership of fuel reprocessing facilities has been suggested as a means of curbing their proliferation potential. This concept offers little, and may not in any case be workable.

Multinational facilities would legitimize the argument of nonparticipating countries that their national plutonium facilities and stockpiles are peaceful. They would supply participating non-weapons states with large amounts of usable plutonium in the form of fresh fuel. And they would provide opportunities for the clandestine diversion of plutonium, targets for expropriation, and the means of spreading reprocessing technology.

We believe the evidence is now in. For two decades the United States has promoted atomic power around the globe. Now our policy must be one of containing and reversing the harm that has been done.

We should seek to establish international control of the plutonium that has been produced in the reactors that are already operating. We should commit ourselves to help other nations develop nonfission means of meeting their energy needs. And we should unequivocally reject the idea that plutonium should ever be reprocessed and thereby removed from the protection of the intensely radioactive wastes with which it is mixed in used reactor fuel.

A United States decision authorizing plutonium use would obviously be inconsistent with these policies. We cannot expect other nations to forgo plutonium if we do not.

An argument advanced by the nuclear industry is that regardless of our decision other nations will export nuclear technology. This argument fails for several reasons. First, it implies that the United States should not exercise its moral leadership if there is a chance other countries will not follow us. Second, it implies that other countries will not recognize and seek the benefits inherent in the United States policy. Third, it overlooks the political and economic leverage the United States could use to influence the nonproliferation policies of other countries—for example, trade and economic-assistance policies and measures to enhance regional stability. And finally, it neglects the fact that nuclear power is questioned as vigorously abroad as here.

Substantial opposition to nuclear power exists in all countries of Western Europe, in Japan and Australia. If the United States turns its back on plutonium, that action will have a catalytic effect on world opinion.

Thomas B. Cochran and J. Gustave Speth are members of the staff of the Natural Resources Defense Council.



Orlando Letelier, by Richard Avedon

A Testament

On Tuesday, Orlando Letelier, who was Chilean Foreign Minister in the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens, was killed in Washington when a bomb exploded in his car. He had been a leader of Chilean political exiles in the United States who opposed the military junta that overthrew President Allende in 1973. He wrote the following article for the Op-Ed page of The New York Times, at his own initiative, a few days before his death.

By Orlando Letelier

WASHINGTON — On Sept. 10 the Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet issued Decree No. 588, which strips me of my nationality, for "gravely threatening the essential interests of the state." This measure is just one more addition to the shameful history of the violation of human rights committed by the military junta.

In the chronicle of Latin American dictatorships, political rights have frequently been denied to critics and opponents. The Chilean junta, not to be outdone as leader in the field of such violations, has made the entire Chilean population a victim through a decree that ordered the burning of the country's electoral register. In fact, all the citizenship rights of the population have been destroyed.

Today, having exhausted this repressive mechanism they can only resort to the absurdity of pretending that those who oppose their designs are no longer part of the Chilean nation.

Needless to say, this decree violates the intent of the Constitution that applied in Chile before the rule of law was destroyed there on Sept. 11, 1973, together with the norms of international law, especially Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. This action has no precedent in our history. Never have governments vested themselves with the authority to confer or take away Chilean nationality at will.

Because of my position as Minister of State and Ambassador [to the United States] of the constitutional Government of Chile, I was incarcerated in the concentration camp on Dawson Island until I was expelled from the country without any formal charges ever being made against me. I was not granted any of the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution or by the laws of my country.

Among other violations, I was deprived of my passport and thus of my status as a Chilean abroad. Many of my fellow countrymen were subjected to the same arbitrary measures.

It would seem, then, that this decree constitutes a complete absurdity. But behind it one sees the logic of a totalitarian mentality, that it projects itself from within a system based on terror and vengeance. Its purpose is to intimidate those who fight from abroad for the restoration of human rights, freedom and democracy in Chile. It tries to erase a whole sector of Chileans from the history of our country, to eliminate the protagonists of a social and political ideal with deep roots in our history, which has survived persecution and is today the emblem of the struggle against tyranny.

What the junta is fighting is not so much the man who three years ago led a democratic Government but rather the ideas we represent. What they are denying is the nationality of values, such as Chilean democracy, that for 150 years constituted an example for Latin America and for the world.

What they are attempting to destroy are the political parties that channeled the aspirations of the Chilean people, its trade-union organizations, and its convivial way of life, based on the free play of ideas and respect for the human being.

Accordingly, to Pinochet none of this has any place within the Chilean nationality, and the fascist ideology that Pinochet professes can be seen in this most delirious expression of his fanaticism.

The patriotic obligation of all Chileans is to contribute to the end of the

dictatorship. We do it as members of a nation and as inheritors of a tradition of freedom to which the Pinochets do not belong.

The things that destroy our nationality are the concentration camps, torture, repression and hunger. That which makes us vulnerable as a nation is the utilization of the armed forces against the Chilean people. It is all this brutal conduct and not the actions of those who want to put an end to it that isolates us today from the community of civilized nations.

The image of Chile will return to what it once was when democracy is re-established along with the human rights that have been usurped by the dictators. At that moment no one will be in any doubt about the nationality of the Chileans who are in power today. On the contrary, as such they will be made to answer to Chilean tribunals in accordance with the Chilean judicial system for crimes committed against their country.

Depression of the 40's?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Was the same "sinister force" that erased 18 minutes of the Nixon tapes at work on the sound system of the Ford-Carter debate?

Was Gene McCarthy, voodoo doll in hand, able to prove that the debate was not "TV coverage of an event" by the mere sticking of a pin?

Was it wise for ABC to give Richard Nixon's long unemployed old makeup man a job in audio engineering?

Was it mere coincidence that the live mikes in Philadelphia went embarrassingly dead on the same day the dead mikes in the House of Representatives went embarrassingly live—or are the Martians telling us to quit tickling their planet?

Whatever the cause, the 27 minutes of the loudest silence in the history of broadcasting offered Jimmy Carter a golden opportunity that will never come again.

General awkwardness was rampant; a worldwide audience was looking for some relief from tension; a red-faced industry was begging for some light touch of forgiveness; all eyes and ears were on Jimmy Carter, whose turn it was when the sound came back on, to come up with that graceful, Kennedy-esque remark that would show him to be human and natural.

"I notice the interruption took place as soon as we mentioned the C.I.A.," he might have quipped. Or "Lincoln and Douglas never had this problem." No great inspiration was needed, a simple "As I was saying . . ." would have shown he was not frozen to his briefing book, unable to handle the unexpected. But never was heard a spontaneous word, acknowledging the moment; instead, as if nothing had happened, Mr. Carter went into a brief slogan about secrecy like a well-programmed robot, and then recited his standard stump speech at the end.

That was Mr. Carter's worst debate mistake. By failing to step up to the challenge, by being supercautious, he passed up his chance to recoup.

This botched opportunity took place at the end, not in Mr. Carter's nervous beginning, which the legend-manufacturers are making out to be the only time of Carter weakness.

The Carter rescue squad is selling the line that their man's weak beginning was compensated by a strong close (just as Nixon men tried to do in 1960). Pat Caddell, Mr. Carter's chief public relations strategist and surely the most respected pollster in Saudi Arabia, was grabbing the lapels of every reporter in sight to insist his man had not lost—that the Ford victory they had seen with their own eyes could charitably be called a draw. Certainly the Carter uptightness

was exposed early, when he came up with the only outright blopper of the debate, complaining about "the Great Depression of the 1940's."

Now, it is Mr. Carter's privilege to call Democrat Lyndon Johnson "a liar and a cheat" in a Playboy interview, but to characterize Democrat Franklin Roosevelt's economic policies as "the Great Depression of the 1940's"—that's hitting below the belt.

Of course, it should be dismissed as a mere verbal slip. But put the shoe on the other foot: Imagine the guffaws and delighted cries of "That dunder-head!" if President Ford, and not Mr. Carter, had taken the Depression out of the 30's and placed it in the 40's.

In the all-important impression of stability and trustworthiness, President Ford won the debate. However, Mr. Carter is drawing even in the press interpretation: "Mixed Reviews," says one headline, "Regarded as

ESSAY

Draw," says another. It's a lucky thing it was televised, or we might never know what really happened.

The gentle interpretation of Mr. Carter's weakness is cushioning the shock to his campaign. My friend and colleague, columnist William Shannon, looked at a Roper poll that showed people judged Ford to be the winner by 39 percent to 31 percent for Carter, and the remaining 30 percent undecided. Undaunted by figures that might depress most Democrats, he worked this around into "61 percent of those polled thought that the debate was a draw or a Carter victory."

Such aggressive defense will go a long way; in politics, a myth is as good as a smile. But Mr. Carter's smile, when asked about this debate, is like that of a polite Frenchman asked for his opinion of American wine.

President Ford has shown himself to be rock-solid and steady under the kind of stress that was a bit too much for his opponent. The debate's only plus, from the point of view of the Carter camp, is that it may have taken the public's mind off blunders that had been startling to snowball.

He has had to apologize to George Wallace for calling his fellow Southerner the most unpopular politician in America, and he is busily apologizing to Texas Democrats for having said what he really thinks about Lyndon Johnson as "a liar and a cheat."

And now it's F.D.R.'s turn. Perhaps Mr. Carter is Freudian-slipping us the truth: Had it not been for World War II putting jobless men to work and into uniform, we might indeed have seen "the Great Depression of the 1940's."

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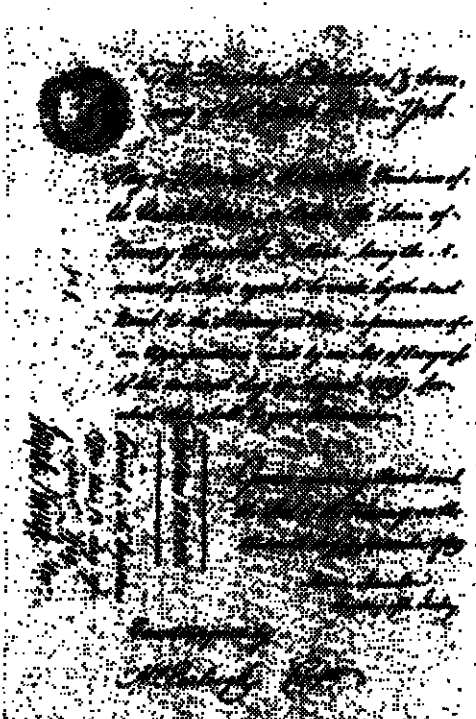
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The Same Station Was Also Honored With Special Awards For:

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Channel 2 Eye On With Rolland Smith—Industrial Cancer: Warning This Job May Be Fatal To Your Health!



"Best Editorial"

Channel 2 Editorial: Nation of Immigrants—Peter Kohler & Sue Cott



"General Excellence Of Individual Reporting"


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"Special Citation"

Consumer Editor John Stossel For His 10 Part Survival Report On Air And Water Pollution



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Summary

السلامة والبيئة

The New York Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1976

33

California Begins Quake Broadcasts

By ROBERT KIMBLEY

Special to The New York Times

Sept. 26—The voice, unmistakably, is my, and it asks: "What do I do when the

shakes: "Stay away from damaged structures and remember to stay calm."

As hearing these voices on the radio this with those of six other cartoon characters, thunder of simulated earthquakes as the first project of its type in the nation—a citizens' effort to prepare for a major earthquake alive when one occurs, and what to do.

They have been living with geologists' theories that argue for a major earthquake for more based on the historical pattern of major in the state's network of earth faults.

Concern Has Increased

But, the public has regarded such forecasts at least in official disaster planning circles, possible major earthquake has increased by last year of a so-called "bulge" in the about 35 miles from downtown Los Angeles found that in an area covering about 4,500 land had been thrust up by as much as in the early 1960's. The uplift occurred stretch of the San Andreas Fault very close of the last "great" earthquake here in 1857. Geologists stress that the bulge could mean say it could be a sign of great stresses in earth's crust before they are released in earthquake. Such an uplift is found to have in 1971 earthquake that killed more than San Fernando Valley.

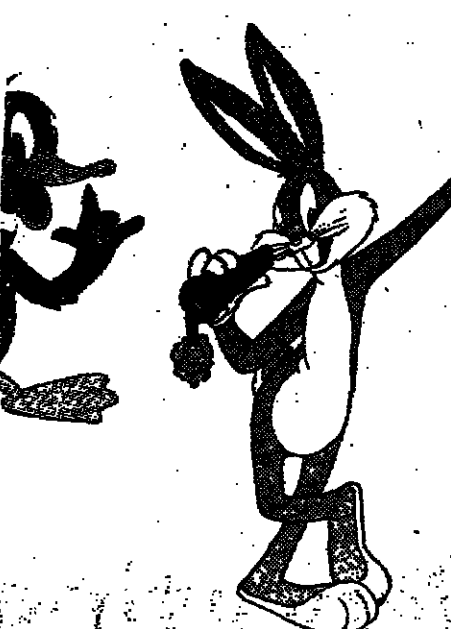
Res in the speed of soundwaves traveling in the last two years, Dr. James Whitcomb California Institute of Technology, pre- that there would be a moderate to heavy San Fernando Valley area within the next

Updating Disaster Plans

Of these developments, the state's Office of Emergency Services has recently urged governmental school districts, to update disaster plans, take other precautions, including the structures that would pose a hazard to life.

Officials in Los Angeles have estimated more than 13,000 potentially unsafe, reinforced city and have proposed their re- those used as places of public assembly. Only because of opposition by property owners are still standing. A safety program,

Continued on Page 48, Column 3



U.S. Geological Survey Warner Brothers and Duffy Duck are among the cast of characters whose voices are on 10 radio channels prepared by the California Office of Emergency Services to warn residents of the earthquakes along the San Andreas fault, and other major faults in the state.

New Fad: 'Creative' Phone Messages

By JUDY KLEMESRUD

"Hello, John's been taken in front of the galactic council, and he wants you to leave your name, number and grid coordinates so he can return your call by hydrophone as soon as the quark storm has subsided."

The above concoction, by John Avildsen, the film director, is an example of a new and sometimes creative fad—highly personalized "I've-gotta-be-me" type of messages that squawk from "talkers' telephone answering machines.

These messages, rarely longer than a minute and designed to elicit messages from people who call the machines' owners, contain musical fanfares, poetry, screams, laughter, animal noises, sci-fi sound effects, foreign languages, ethnic accents and, occasionally, the kind of comments that make the messages K-rated.

"My dear, in previous incarnations on different continents, I was archivist, high priestess, philosopher-queen. Well, you ask, how come I'm now a mere telephone answering machine? I'm being punished for a sin so delicious you'd be striving just to know about it. To become human again, I must be the best telephone answering machine I can be. Help me by leaving your name, number and a message when I signal with the beep tone."—Joy Elliott, a United Nations correspondent for Reuters.

One Million in Use

Many messages are, of course, cut and dried, informing the caller that so-and-so isn't home right now and the caller should please leave a message after hearing the beep.

But with the proliferation of these machines in the last few years—industry sources say there are now more than a million in use in the United States and that sales are growing at about 25 percent a year—more and more people have come around to messages that are funny or weird or psychological explanations of why the person felt the need for the machine in the first place.

"I'm translating Beowulf into Yiddish on a grant from the United Arab Republic. Please leave your name and telephone number after the signal."—Zero Mostel, the actor.

What is the fascination of telephone answering machines? The most frequent answer from people who own one is that they were fed up with the poor performance of telephone answering services, who came in often unanswered until the 12th ring, and then, when they are answered, the harried, overworked operator often puts the caller on hold.

'Never Put on Hold'

"The machines answer on the first ring," said one owner, "and they never put anybody on hold."

"I'm sick of thinking of something clever to say to amuse you while we wait until the beep goes off. That's all I have to say, I don't understand anything about life anymore. Speak to me!"—David Marlow, a novelist (who changes his messages almost every week).

Many fanciers of the answering machines say they like the "fun" and "technological challenge" of the devices, which range in cost from \$150 to \$500. The more advanced machines can be operated by remote control from a telephone anywhere in the world.

All the caller has to do is call his home number, place a pocket-sized remote-control transmitter against the telephone mouthpiece, press a little red button on the transmitter, and the machine at home will begin to play back the messages the caller has received in his absence. Some machines can also erase and re-record new messages by remote control.

(In the voice of a Jewish mother): "The home fire's burning, she says, and she's out the door like a bullet. You have just reached the an-



Zero Mostel, top, and John Avildsen are among owners of answering machines who have developed taped messages into a fine art.

swering machine of Denny Dillon. Where's Denny, you're probably asking. My God, she must have reached Canal Street by now. I gotta find my way," she says to me. Oy, oy, oy. Have you ever heard such clichés? Meow-while, if perhaps you would like she should call you later, leave your name and number after the beep tone, darling, and I'm sure Miss Woodstock will get back to you."—Denny Dillon, actress.

Owner Has Options

Another advantage of the answering machines is that they allow the owner to hear who is calling as the message is given, giving the owner the option of answering the call at the moment, returning it later, or never returning it at all.

All this is for the good, according to Dr. Joyce Brothers, the psychologist. "Since we're so close to each other in terms of physical space, we need an emotional space," she said. "The machine provides this, because you can stand by the phone and have the machine answer it and you know who is calling; so this is a way of providing privacy. We tune people out with these gadgets, and from the point of view of emotional stability, that's good."

(In the form of a playlet, with the machine owner impersonating both a squeaky-voiced young boy and a cratchy old man): "Hi, this is Sidney Davis's grandson, Sidney Davis isn't in right now." (Background sounds of elderly man grabbing away the phone) "Here, give me the phone. Sidney's probably out gallivanting with some shikash. Leave a message so he don't get aggravated. Now wait for the beep."—Sidney Davis, comedy writer.

Dr. Abraham Jankowitz, a Manhattan psychiatrist who uses one of the machines in his office, said he thought they were valuable because they "facilitate communication." "A lot of people these days have a sense of loneliness and alienation, which these machines help break down

by making it more possible to give and receive messages," he explained.

On the negative side, many machine owners say that callers frequently hang up because they are either annoyed by such an impersonal answer or are reluctant to talk to a machine. These "hang-ups" result in a long, monotonous recorded dial tone on the machine that makes many owners irate.

"Don't be tricky. This machine will recognize your dial tone and get you right back. So you might as well leave a message."—Jacob Brackman, screenwriter.

To try to combat the "hang-ups," some owners use a coddling, psychological approach designed to persuade callers to be polite and leave a message rather than slamming down the receiver.

(In an earnest, soothing tone): "When you hear the beep, please leave your name and number and I'll get back to you as soon as I can. I really will. No, really. No, really. I will, just . . . go ahead."—Marvin Hamlich, the composer.

Some Messages Secondary

Sometimes the elaborate beginnings and endings of a recorded message are more interesting than the messages themselves. For example, a former Army paratrooper who lives on Long Island precedes his message with recorded noise from airplane engines, followed by the paratrooper command: "Stand in the door. Go!" This is followed by the pops of parachutes opening and then a musical fanfare.

And David Amram, the composer, ends his conventional message with strange musical sounds he makes with his mouth.

But sometimes the message is neither humorous nor weird—just nice to listen to. (Sung to the tune of the hit song "Feelings"): "Feelings. Please don't hurt my feelings. Leave your name and number, and I'll get back to you . . ."—Ronny Whyte, a pianist.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1976

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African countries re-plan presented by the Minister, Ian D. . . .

National
President Ford won the debate, according to a poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News. . . .

Business/Finance
King cotton is making a comeback in the South through new marketing techniques and product research. . . .

Metropolitan
An extensive management system that will generate monthly performance reports from 30 city agencies has recently been put into effect by Mayor Beam. . . .

The new system also marks a greater intrusion by City Hall into the running of the agencies, an attempt, city officials said, to gain control over the sprawling city government. . . .

A day of celebration followed the Yankees' capturing of a spot in the American League playoffs. . . .

A rally by police officers outside Gracie Mansion was angrily denounced by residents of the neighborhood as the noisiest and most unruly in their memory. . . .

American foreign policy was assailed by Senator Mondale as frequently being "indifferent to people seeking greater justice." . . .

Two separate air crashes killed at least 26 persons in northern Michigan and Virginia. . . .

Corporations have found a new tool to use in their lobbying efforts against proposals that could adversely affect them. . . .

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Down With Nothing Week-ends!

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The New York Times

New York Judges Blame Police For the Delays in Arraignments

The city's administrative judges yesterday blamed police inefficiency for a breakdown in New York's criminal-arraignment process that has resulted in the detention of defendants for three days without a court hearing.

The judges, who are the supervisory heads of the criminal court, also accused the police of "crowding detention facilities" through a flood of questionable arrests of people who should have been issued summonses and released immediately.

In an eight-point plan, the judges called for a quick end to a recent police policy of jailing suspects for days in station houses and urged tighter controls over officers who were required to appear in court for arraignment of prisoners. The judges, in a joint statement, said that the arraignment process had become jammed because prisoners "are continually delivered to court late," with "officers disappearing from time to time" instead of being present in court.

Replying to the charges, Francis B. Looney, a deputy police commissioner, said, "The criticism is totally unfair." Mr. Looney, who heads the police criminal justice section, maintained that most of the recommendations by the judges had been put into effect, and he attributed the arraignment congestion primarily to a reduction in court hours, especially on weekdays.

Commissioner Looney, in a telephone interview from Miami where he is attending a police convention, rejected the complaint that the police were deliberately making low-level arrests. "We are screening out the petty offenses and making more quality arrests than ever before," he asserted. "We have to bring prisoners four times to court because the judges can't process the cases fast enough."

The New York Times reported yesterday that many of the 4,000 suspects arrested in the city each week were now being held in police cells three days longer because of a failure in the arraignment system. The slowdown means that innocent people are being jailed unnecessarily by delays in arraignment—the first court appearance of a defendant after his arrest.

The breakdown has also caused concern that defendants being denied their constitutional right to a speedy hearing. Until a month ago, defendants in New York City were usually arraigned within 15 hours.

Cost City Millions Holding the police responsible for the delays, David Ross, a State Supreme Court justice and the city's administrative judge, said: "These delays not only result in poor justice, they cost the city millions of dollars in unnecessary police overtime."

Justice Jawn A. Sandifer, the deputy

administrative judge, said that a large number of defendants, particularly teenagers, were being jailed for two to three days on minor infractions. "And when they are finally brought to court, many of the cases have to be dismissed because they are held in arrest under the law," Justice Sandifer added.

The judges said their findings were based on a study of conditions in Manhattan, which they said were similar to other boroughs. "Instead of promptly arraiving defendants arrested during the day, the police incarcerate them at station houses overnight," go home and appear at arraignment the next day," their statement said.

The Changes Proposed The plan proposed by the judges included these key changes:

A superior officer should be assigned to supervise the activities of policemen in each borough arraignment court. Priority should be given to held-over prisoners, or those whose arraignments have been delayed—not to new arrests. All held-over prisoners should be delivered, at the latest, to arraignment courts by 8 A.M. on the day following their arrests.

The controversy between the city's highest judges and police officials erupted in public on the weekend following recommendations by the judges responsible for the growing arraignment problem. The dispute has been further complicated by an increase in police overtime.

Except for weekend and night courts in the Bronx and in Queens, officers are required to appear at all arraignments, often waiting around juries for hours while collecting district attorneys' orders from City Hall to reduce overtime bills; police officials have rearranged schedules of arresting officers, but this apparently has led to delays in getting prisoners to court.

Blanket Policy Opposed The police have also campaigned for a blanket policy of excusing officers from appearing at an arraignment when there was little possibility that the case would be resolved at that hearing. The judges, however, rejected the proposal, which they argued would save money for the police but would eventually cost the entire criminal-justice system in the city more by extending cases.

A compromise plan in which officers would provide a statement to an assistant district attorney as they are excused from arraignment if the assistant district attorney believed the case would be adjourned is expected to begin next month.

The judges who must approve this compromise plan reportedly were disturbed by its disclosure at a meeting of police officials on Sept. 18, before all details were agreed upon. The premature disclosure led the judges to criticize publicly police mismanagement for creating the extraordinary arraignment snags.

Francis L. Albert, Navy Chaplain In Western Pacific in World War II

Capt. Francis L. Albert, a Protestant Navy chaplain from 1918 until his retirement in 1953 who was decorated several times for his service in World War II, died Friday at the Ormond Beach Hospital at Ormond Beach, Fla., where he lived. He was 82 years old.

Capt. Albert supervised 206 Navy chaplains ministering to 250,000 Navy men in the Western Pacific in World War II. He received the Purple Heart for wounds received in the battle of the Coral Sea and the Chaplains Medal for 10 Atlantic crossings with the Military Transport Service. He also received the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit.

A Baptist, Captain Albert received his Navy commission at the age of 24. He was born in Elma, Iowa, and attended the Union Theological Seminary in New York and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

After his retirement from the Navy, he became pastor of the Chestnut Street Baptist Church in Philadelphia and, in 1959, moved to Ormond Beach.

He is survived by his wife, the former Fern Olson, a son, three daughters, a sister and seven grandchildren. He will be buried tomorrow in Arlington National Cemetery.

Edith L. Sachs, 82, Board Member Of the Mt. Sinai Medical Center

Edith L. Sachs, a member of the board of trustees of the Mount Sinai Medical Center in Manhattan and founder of a rehabilitation workshop there for disabled patients, died Saturday at her home at 893 Fifth Avenue after a long illness. She was 82 years old.

Miss Sachs also established a retail shop, the Green Box, at 1023 Lexington Avenue, at 73d Street, where craft made at the workshop are sold. The proceeds are used to defray the costs of the workshop. Miss Sachs was also a member of the Mount Sinai's auxiliary board since 1925. She was appointed to the board of trustees in 1961. There are no immediate survivors.

Joseph H. Rudd Is Dead at 52; Led Telephone Company Unit

Joseph H. Rudd, president since 1974 of Empire City Telephone Company Ltd., the New York Telephone Company subsidiary that constructs and maintains the underground ducts in Manhattan and the Bronx, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home, 74 Wendover Road, Rye, N.Y. He was 52 years old.

Mr. Rudd, a 1948 graduate of Cornell University, joined New York Telephone in 1949 and was general manager in the Albany area before his transfer to Empire City in 1974.

Surviving are his wife, the former Joan Rudd of Buffalo; three daughters, Emily, Debra and Betty, and seven sisters.

JAMES C. MARTIN

Dr. James C. Martin, a clinical psychologist on the staff of White Plains Hospital and at the Westchester County Medical Center in Valhalla, N.Y., died Thursday at his home in Scarsdale, apparently of a heart attack. He was 35 years old.

He is survived by his wife, the former Vivian Gallo of Brooklyn; his father, James C. Martin of New York, and his mother, Marlene Volk of Boynton Beach, Fla.

Robert B. Dresser, Lawyer And Conservative Spokesman

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26 (AP)—Robert B. Dresser, a lawyer, industrialist and outspoken political figure, died in his home yesterday. He was 95 years old. Mr. Dresser was well known in recent years for his conservative political views, which he made known in large newspaper advertisements. He believed the Federal Government was destroying the private enterprise system through taxation.

He was trustee for the Frank A. Sayles estate and for the Sayles Finishing Plant in Lincoln.

From 1935 to 1950, he was a power in Rhode Island Republican politics, but he never ran for public office.

He is survived by his wife, Edna Clark Dresser, whom he married when he was 89. His first wife, Ruth, died in 1969.

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Dr. Leopold Ruzicka Dies In Switzerland at Age 89; Won Nobel in Chemistry

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dr. Leopold Ruzicka, retired professor of organic chemistry at the Federal Institute of Technology here, has died at the age of 89. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1939 for his research into terpenes, a class of hydrocarbons.

Headed Zurich Laboratory

Dr. Ruzicka, who was born in Vukovar on the Danube in what was then the Austrian Empire and is now in Croatia in Yugoslavia, received his doctorate at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in Germany. He taught in Zurich, where he received Swiss citizenship in 1917, and later in Utrecht, in the Netherlands. He was made a professor at the Zurich Institute in 1926 and was appointed director of its analytical laboratory in 1929.

In 1935, the laboratory achieved artificial production of the male hormone testosterone. Dr. Ruzicka quickly discredited speculation that could be used to slow the aging process, significantly pointing out the main importance of the discovery was to make further investigation of the hormone function easier.

Given Doctorate by Harvard He addressed a meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco in 1935, and in 1936 took part in the tercentenary of Harvard University. Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's president, awarded him an honorary doctorate, citing him as "a chemist daring in his attack, brilliant in his methods, successful in his discovery of the structure of nature's baffling compounds."

Dr. Ruzicka's covinor of the Nobel Prize for chemistry, Prof. Adolf Butenandt of Berlin University, was barred from accepting it by Hitler's ban on Nobel prizes to Germans after the 1935 Peace Prize had been designated for a German pacifist, Carl von Ossietzky, who was then in a concentration camp.

During World War II, Dr. Ruzicka welcomed at his laboratory in neutral Switzerland refugees from many occupied European countries.

After he was invited to an international chemistry conference in the United States in 1951, it was reported that he failed to receive a visa because he had not resigned his prewar membership in the academy of science of a country then described as behind the Iron Curtain.

Dr. Ruzicka received an honorary membership of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

BLASEJ VILIM DIES AT 67; CZECH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Blasej Vilim, who had been secretary general of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party before the Communist coup in 1948, died Thursday in London of a heart attack. He was 67 years old.

Mr. Vilim fled his country, going part of the way on skis, when the Communists took over the government.

He was born in Prague and joined the Social Democratic Party when he was 17 years old. He was sentenced to prison by the Nazis in 1940. He was freed from prison in Germany by American troops in 1945.

He returned to Prague and became secretary general of the Social Democratic Party and a member of the provisional National Assembly in the post-war government. He was re-elected to the assembly in the 1948 elections. As secretary general of the Social Democrats and as an anti-Communist, he had to deal with a strong pro-Communist faction in the party led by the late Zdenek Fierlinger, the party's chairman. The Czech Communist Party absorbed the Social Democrats in 1948.

In London, Mr. Vilim organized the Social Democrats in exile. He later withdrew from party affairs and from the 1960's until his death edited "The Perspective of Socialism," a Czech-language journal published in Perth Amboy, N. J. He is survived by his wife, Mirka.

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LIEBERMAN—Leo M., beloved

Roaming Through Midtown rize and Attack Passers-By

By FRED FERRETTI

band of youths roamed Manhattan for several days Sunday morning at a Madison Square Garden, terrorizing, attacking passers-by before the group police.

gang members, compared to detectives to "guerrilla" were eventually arrested. Two of whom are charged with robbery.

re injured, one of them ransacking group. Two also hurt while attempting to steal a woman's bag. A woman was robbed and her clothes were taken from her. A woman of a Times Square about \$6,000 worth of electronic goods was

of Number Vary

number of young people roamed the area from the 10th to 14th Streets and 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue. The youths are definite about, to some were reported to be in the area.

like guerrillas in combat from the Midtown explaining why it was to catch the marauders as correctly their number and run and then few blocks away. Then again.

at occurred in the same when several bands of youths roamed the area. A police spokesman said that those who suffered injuries, most of them minor, were: Roger Hanlon, 19, 110 Red Spring Lane, Glen Cove, L.I.; Dave Beiding, 22, whose address the police gave only as Long Island; Robert Wright, 28, 20 Robert Street, Ricksville, L.I.; Odysseus Lambinas, 41, 21 Freeman Street, Portland, Conn.; Peter Wojciechowski, 30, 120 East Sixth Street, Clifton, N.J.; Thomas Hamburger, 50, 65 Chestnut Street, Weehawken, N.J.; and Ross Heller, 20, a student at Columbia University.

Mr. Beiding was admitted to Roosevelt Hospital with an eye injury. He was reported to be in satisfactory condition. Mr. Lambinas said that the experience was "an awful thing to have happen, when you come to the city for a night out. Something should be done."

Mr. Hanlon said that he happened upon a band of young people beating a man in a Madison Square Garden restroom. "I tried to help, to pull some of them off him and they got a \$100 watch from me." He said the other man received a split lip and lost his wallet.

American Festival Offers Folk Dances, Music and Food

Some strollers who had journeyed downtown for the San Gennaro Festival.

"This is so different, it's just delightful," said Menesto Guerrero, who had come from Waterbury, Conn., with his wife, Maria. "There's plenty to see, plenty to eat."

A dozen Philippine, Korean, Japanese and Chinese groups performed on a makeshift stage before an audience that included many elderly residents of Chinatown, who grinned and nodded when asked if they were enjoying the ethnic dances and musical groups.

Cultural Differences

"We have our cultural differences, sure, but we're all residents of New York and we must learn to live and work together," said Charles Wang, director of the Asian American Caucus. "This also shows people the wealth and richness of talent among Asian Americans."

Youngsters climbed into trees or stood on park benches to watch members of the Chinatown Youth Group snake through the ceremonial lion dance, waving banners and swords and toting the multicolored papier-mâché lion around the stage.

Ronnie Alejandro of the Philippine Dance Company said he had choreographed a special show for the festival that he called "Sulayap." "That means glimpse," he explained. "What I'm trying to do is give the people a glimpse into Philippine culture."

Vendors of ethnic foods and gifts set up curbside stands and between performances. Strollers sampled Philippine okoi (bean sprouts, shrimp and bean curd fried in batter), Japanese yakisoba (homemade noodles, pork and cabbage in soy broth) and egg rolls.

Two-year-old Vanessa Allan, perched on her father's shoulder, sampled a pork shish kebab and smiled.

"What does she like best? It doesn't matter—she eats everything," said Greg Allan.

4 Youths During New Haven Drag Race Renewed Demands for Police Crackdown

New York Times

Sept. 26—For some years with shiny jazzed-up fenders and their cheering fans Friday nights to Long Wharf straightaway hard on the harbor.

transformed from a vice road of the Con-necticut the day into an engine and the three of two racing at a starter's flag and street at speeds ranging from 100 to 150 m.p.h. in an hour.

periodic crackdowns at Long Wharf became

Long Wharf became

killed

tenagers driving here in Stamford, Conn., like at Exit 46, came to Long Wharf and of two speeding race

oved their racers and police say. But, at a third car that ran onto Long Wharf during pursuit of the into the rear of the youths.

over and exploded. ing from the grassy turnout rushed out and managed to pull 18-year-old Jaimee severe burns overly. Mrs. were trapped and



Cheerleaders at Danbury High School during a practice session. Students feel that the school is different now and "there's a lot more spirit."

Danbury High, Once Racially Split, Is 'New School' Today

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

DANBURY, Conn.—A year ago Danbury High School was torn by fighting between black and white students. The trouble had stirred for days and finally, on Oct. 1, erupted into a huge brawl, with students swinging belts and chairs and throwing stones and chairs and whatever else they could pick up or tear loose.

State troopers and the town police from Ridgefield and Bethel had to be called in to help the Danbury police restore order. Eight students and four policemen were injured, and 16 students were suspended from school.

Today, the school is quite different. There are adult monitors in hallways and in the places where students congregate. Advocates are on hand to hear the complaints of youths.

No Single Lunch Period

There is no single established lunch period anymore, no split periods that fill the hallways with students every few minutes. Lunch is served all day long and if the students want to eat, they have to schedule a free period for it, or grab a bite in the 12-minute break between the fourth and fifth periods. There is precious little time to get into trouble, and the students seem to like it.

"There's a lot more spirit, definitely," said Laura Cahill, a senior and a co-captain of the cheerleaders. "Really, it's like a whole new school."

After the big brawl of '75, the open animosity settled back into a kind of surliness, as it had in years past. But this time it was not so widely assumed in town that because the fighting was over, the problem was over, too.

"It was too big for that," recalled Mayor Charles A. Ducibella, who had stood between the warring factions, trying to get them to settle down.

"Like anything," he said, "it started small and just grew, and the whole community felt as if to ask, 'Why are we having these constant things and why are they concentrated in the schools?'"

Black Member Heads Board

A month after the brawl the city's 12-man Board of Education elected its only black member, Robert T. Jones, as chairman, and began directing its energies toward changing the school system and attitudes in the town.

Next week, the high school will close early on Oct. 6, so teachers, administrative staff member and everyone else who deals with the students, including cafeteria workers and janitors, can as-



Scott Tallman is on the junior varsity football team at Danbury

semble with parents and interested people from the public for the first of seven scheduled workshops. They will learn something of the different cultures in Danbury and something of the special problems and sensibilities of people who belong to minority groups.

"We feel that it is a community problem that has spilled over into our schools," Mr. Jones said. "We feel that a solution should be found on a community-wide basis. I think we have, as a community, been reluctant to accept this as a problem."

This had also been one of the findings of a task force from the Connecticut Department of Education, headed by Deputy Commissioner Peter F. Horrocks, that the community had felt no need to keep trying to resolve the problem, for it did not recognize the dispute as a serious racial one. Mayor Ducibella still has his reservations.

Mayor Has Reservations

"A great many people feel we are a racial community. I disagree with them 100 percent, 100 percent, 100 percent," he insisted vigorously.

Danbury is an old industrial community on the northern edge of Fairfield County. It was once famous for hats which were made here in enormous quantities until men stopped wearing hats. A variety of manufacturers have moved into Danbury in recent years and the city is beginning to boom again.

Of 58,000 people in Danbury, close to 4,000 are black, or about 7 percent. The proportion is about average for Connecticut as a whole, but low for a growing industrial city of the state. The proportion of foreign-born people in Danbury, mainly newcomers to the old Portuguese and Lebanese communities, is close to 9 percent.

Even the large established groups of Italians, Irish and Germans keep fairly strong feelings of community among themselves, but few older people would concede that any of this could give vent to prejudices that could be called racial. The youngsters see it differently.

"The problem was definitely racial," insisted Sylvia Dahlmeyer, a senior at Danbury High School who paused for a moment to explain before revving up her new Honda 350 to start home after school.

"We had trouble, too, when I was a sophomore," she said. "It was racial all right. The tension just happened to build again. There was all whites at the top of the hill and all blacks at the bottom, cussing each other, then throwing rocks."

"I have a few friends that are black," Miss Dahlmeyer said. "I had one girlfriend especially. It didn't faze me much what color she was. I didn't even think about it."

Lack of Time Heals Ills

Miss Dahlmeyer suggested that fewer students would think so much about color now, and that there would be fewer fights.

"There's no time to hang around now," she said.

Greg Holmes, another senior who is a tackle on the football team, interrupted practice for a moment to say he agreed that the problem was racial and would probably die down.

in school last year at the time of the fighting.

"Right now I think everything's all right," he said. "There ain't nobody in the halls to start nothing. The big problem last year was everybody hanging around in the halls. When everything started, I just went home. Let's put it this way: I'm friends with everybody."

William Ryan, the principal, said the new sophomores began school this year a day ahead of the others, to give them a day to get acquainted with building so they would feel a bit more secure when everyone else arrived.

Among other changes, any group of 25 students can form an organization, and get representation on the student council. Mr. Ryan said. An Afro-American Club is being formed now.

Four blacks are on the 100-member school band; there had been none before. There is a black cheerleader now, another "first."

In the main, Mr. Ryan said, the students are stronger individuals than their bad experience at Danbury High School would suggest: a month after the racial fighting last year, the students elected a black girl as their homecoming queen.

Student Body Defended

"That wasn't any fluke, that's what I'm saying," the principal explained. "We don't have a racist student body, but I think in any group of 2,000 people you are going to have a handful who have those tendencies, and this is what caused the problem here."

The blacks and whites simply have not known each other, Mr. Ryan said. Mr. Jones, the school board chairman, agreed.

"We've got our fingers and toes crossed," Mr. Jones said.

Robin Trudeau, a senior who is the other co-captain of the cheerleaders, said that she was pleased that the students were being heard.

"The kids felt they had been hurt," she said. "But they listened to us. They did something about it."

Metropolitan Briefs

Columbia Employees Schedule a Strike

Some 700 maintenance personnel and guards at Columbia University are scheduled to strike at 6 A.M. today because of an impasse in their efforts to negotiate a new contract providing higher wages. The employees are members of Local 241 of the Transport Workers Union. A spokesman for the union said the workers, whose pay ranges from \$3.85 an hour for cleaning personnel to \$8.98 for power engineers, have sought a pay increase of about 5 percent a year in a two-year contract.

Debt Collection Changed

Attorney General Louis J. Leftofitz announced that the Chase Manhattan Bank had agreed to modify certain aspects of its debt-collection practices against delinquent Bank Americard holders. The Attorney General's office had said these practices had amounted to an unwarranted invasion of the cardholders' right to privacy.

Chase Manhattan said it would contact a neighbor or landlord of a delinquent cardholder only if mail addressed to a delinquent cardholder had been returned with no forwarding address and an effort had been made to obtain a forwarding address of the delinquent.

Suspect's Car Found

A car believed to have been taken last Tuesday by a suspect in the murder of an elderly Long Island couple and their daughter was found abandoned Saturday in Harrisburg, Pa., the Suffolk County police announced. An arrest warrant has been issued for Sheldon Sager, 44 years old, in connection with the deaths last week of his parents, Alfred Sager, 78, and Augusta, 72, and his sister, Jacqueline, 49. They were



Sheldon Sager

found murdered in their West Islip home. A photograph of the suspect and an artist's sketch of him were distributed yesterday by the police.

From the Police Blotter:

An off-duty Westchester County corrections officer was shot to death during a holdup of an after-hours club in the Bronx. The victim, Henry Russell, 28 years old, of 89-75 173d Street, reportedly walked in on the holdup at the V.I.P. Club, 868 East 233d Street, in the Williamsbridge section, and was shot by one of three masked robbers. Several dozen patrons had fled by the time the police arrived. . . . A man identified only as Ray was shot to death during an argument with two men while visiting a friend at 69-52 DeCosta Avenue in Rockaway, Queens. The men escaped. . . . An 18-year-old man was shot and seriously wounded during an argument with an unidentified man at First Avenue and 112th Street. The victim, Ricardo Arce, 44 years old, in connection with the deaths last week of his parents, Alfred Sager, 78, and Augusta, 72, and his sister, Jacqueline, 49. They were



President Ford making his way through the crowds that came out to meet him yesterday in Gulfport, Miss.

Ford Tells South He Opposes Firearms Registration

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

Special to The New York Times
BLOXI, Miss., Sept. 26—President Ford promised Southern sportsmen today that he would never favor the confiscation or registration of their firearms. Campaigning across the bayous and beaches of Mississippi's Gulf Coast, the President told residents of this Deep South recreation area that "the law-abiding citizens of this country should not be deprived of the right to have firearms in their possession." White House officials said that they saw potential political profit, across the nation as well as in the conservative South, in attempting to contrast Mr. Ford's attitude toward firearms with that of Jimmy Carter, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Carter has said he favors the registration of handguns, but not rifles, as one step to curb violent crime. The Ford Administration has called for legislation that would tighten an existing ban on the manufacture and sale of inexpensive handguns, including the so-called "Saturday-night specials"—although Mr. Ford omitted that position from his campaign addresses today. An Appeal to Hunters "If you want to go hunting you shouldn't have to go down and register your firearms with some Federal officials," Mr. Ford declared, to cheering audiences in coastal communities such as Bay St. Louis, Gulfport, Biloxi and Pascagoula. The remarks, as much a signal to conservative voters that Mr. Ford wished to identify with them as an appeal to gun collectors and hunters, were the main theme of the second of Mr. Ford's planned three days of touring his rival's native Deep South. As he had to audiences along Mississippi River levees in Louisiana yesterday, the President depicted himself as the more fiscally conservative of the two major party nominees. "There are some people running for this office of president," he said, without naming Mr. Carter, "that want to add more spending, bigger and bigger deficits, more and more inflation. We're against that," he added, to cacophonous praise from applauding families in their shirt-sleeves and sports clothes. Mr. Ford seemed to labor at times to raise the subject of firearms. After motor-ing in a long, serpentine caravan, from the New Orleans through the wooded and watered lands of southern Mississippi, the President told his Bay St. Louis audiences that "you have the most wonderful outdoor recreation area that I have ever seen." "I congratulate you for it," he continued. "You have fishing, and hunting—" "And speaking of hunting," he added, as if suddenly struck by the thought, "I don't believe that the law-abiding citizens of this country should be deprived of the right of freedom of arms." Mr. Ford did not differentiate rifles and handguns. His son, Jack, has taken issue publicly with the President's expressed attitude toward handguns and so have many of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police whose annual convention Mr. Ford is to address tomorrow in Miami. The President's Approach Rather than endorse the efforts of some law enforcement officials to ban the possession of handguns or to require their registry, Mr. Ford has proposed stiffer penalties for the use of such weapons in the commission of crimes, and has supported the Justice Department's attempts to stem the circulation of the cheapest, most dangerous handguns. One senior White House official said privately that, while he believed there was no justifiable reason to keep a handgun in the home, he sensed that there was little to be gained and much to be lost politically in saying so. Mr. Ford, his suitcoat doffed and his white business shirt soaked through with perspiration, spoke to or waved at thousands of individuals as his entourage made its way along 140 miles of interstate and Federal highways hugging the sandy Gulf of Mexico. He stopped frequently on the eight-hour journey to Mobile, Ala., to greet uniformed Boy Scouts, retired persons and youngsters attired skimpily as an antidote to the sultry weather. He spoke of his "battle against inflation," of his delight to be able to witness "the patriotism and the spirit" of the region, of his conviction that military power was the best assurance of peace—all themes thought to be directed to conservatives, including Democrats, whose votes he would need to build support in Mr. Carter's native South. Conservative Democrats Appeal The effort was abetted by the presence of some staunchly conservative Democrats. Former Representative William Colmer, the Mississippian who managed for years to block Congressional action on civil rights measures when he was chairman of the House Rules Committee, spoke in Mr. Ford's behalf in Pascagoula. Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama and Cliff Frick of Mississippi appeared to greet Mr. Ford, if not to hail his candidacy.

increasing burden for granted. They don't seem to care what it's doing to people all over America, in terms of costs of food and health care and property taxes," he said. He also blamed Republican policies for reducing housing starts and thereby creating a housing shortage and driving up the cost of existing homes. That also means higher assessments and higher property taxes for people who already own their homes, he added. Mr. Carter made the following proposals for property tax relief: "Direct all revenue-sharing funds to local governments to provide additional operating funds and to avoid increasing the property tax load. "Remove present restrictions barring the use of revenue-sharing to cover costs of such programs as education. "Relieve local governments of the burden of welfare costs "as fast as Federal budget realities permit" and again provide funds to hold down property taxes. "Set up a program of comprehensive national health care that would reduce the amount of local tax money needed for county and municipal hospitals. "Mr. Carter said local and state officials should be involved in the initial planning of programs concerning energy, transportation, environmental quality, recreation and law enforcement. He said there should be predictable sharing of joint responsibility for the administration and financing of all such services. Mr. Carter's second visit of the cam-

ign to California has seen Gov. Jerry Brown, an erstwhile primary opponent, at his side much of the time. Among events they attended together was a reception for some Californians who had backed Mr. Carter instead of Mr. Brown in the primary. "We're all together now, under the same umbrella," Mr. Carter told the gathering last night. Mr. Carter said that it was difficult to challenge Mr. Ford while the latter repeatedly campaigned outside the White House but received frequent exposure in the news by signing bills and conducting affairs of state. Mr. Carter met late yesterday with a dozen black ministers at his hotel here and received a pledge of their support after outlining his positions on social issues such as welfare, jobs, education, housing, busing and help to minority business enterprises. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Carter and the ministers linked hands in a circle around a table and bowed heads as one minister said: "We pray for Jimmy Carter, we pray he may be given the physical strength to endure this tremendous ordeal of campaigning." Mr. Carter told the ministers that as President, he would sponsor some type of legislation to curb the practice of some banks and other lending institutions of "redlining" certain neighborhoods to make them ineligible for home improvement loans. He said, however, that he did not yet know what form the proposal would take.

Carter Blames G.O.P. for High Local Property Taxes

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Carter blamed Republican mismanagement of the nation's economy for sharply rising local property taxes today and proposed a four-point program to reduce the burden of local taxes. Mr. Carter campaigned among Spanish-speaking voters by riding in a Mexican Independence Day parade in Santa Ana, Calif., and attending a get-out-the-vote rally in the hills near San Juan Capistrano. Mr. Carter won yesterday the endorsement of Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers union and a leader in the Chicano community. Mr. Chavez called Mr. Carter "the hope of the poor." In remarks prepared for delivery in San Juan Capistrano, Mr. Carter said local governments are caught in the middle of a tax squeeze by inflation caused in part by White House policies. "Republican mismanagement" of the economy has brought about the staggering inflation that has become an invisible tax for all but passed on directly to the home owner in the form of higher property taxes," he said. Mr. Carter said that although inflation averaged 2.2 percent during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations it has averaged more than 6 percent during eight years of Republican rule in Washington. He said that the cost of living had risen 14 percent in the last two years. "The Republicans ask us to take this

increasing burden for granted. They don't seem to care what it's doing to people all over America, in terms of costs of food and health care and property taxes," he said. He also blamed Republican policies for reducing housing starts and thereby creating a housing shortage and driving up the cost of existing homes. That also means higher assessments and higher property taxes for people who already own their homes, he added. Mr. Carter made the following proposals for property tax relief: "Direct all revenue-sharing funds to local governments to provide additional operating funds and to avoid increasing the property tax load. "Remove present restrictions barring the use of revenue-sharing to cover costs of such programs as education. "Relieve local governments of the burden of welfare costs "as fast as Federal budget realities permit" and again provide funds to hold down property taxes. "Set up a program of comprehensive national health care that would reduce the amount of local tax money needed for county and municipal hospitals. "Mr. Carter said local and state officials should be involved in the initial planning of programs concerning energy, transportation, environmental quality, recreation and law enforcement. He said there should be predictable sharing of joint responsibility for the administration and financing of all such services. Mr. Carter's second visit of the cam-

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Debate Contributes to Carter Decline in One Neighborhood

By JOSEPH LELYVELD
Special to The New York Times
ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 26—A campaign poster for the entire Democratic ticket in Illinois, topped by the name "Carter" in big letters, appeared on Anthony Guzzardo's front lawn last week, tucked to a slant. When he described his disappointment with Jimmy Carter's performance in his television debate with President Ford, Mr. Guzzardo was standing within 10 feet of the poster. "He's not fast," he said, making a fist of his left hand and jabbing at an imaginary opponent. "There's no fight in him. He's timid." Two weeks ago Mr. Guzzardo had described himself as leaning to the Democratic Presidential candidate, but his lack of enthusiasm was already evident. Now, in the aftermath of the debate, he said he would leave the poster on his lawn because it had been put there by his cousin, a Democratic campaign worker and "a good egg." But he now thought he would vote for the President. In a sense, Mr. Guzzardo is typical of the trend in his neighborhood, a nominally Democratic section on the northwest side of this industrial town that often goes Republican and almost invariably backs winners in state and local elections. Carter Seen Slipping "If the election had been held on Labor Day, interviews with some of the voters indicated that Mr. Carter would have carried the neighborhood by a landslide. Now, it seems apparent from later interviews, that his edge is practically invisible. The debate contributed to the erosion, but it by no means signaled a collapse of Mr. Carter's support. On the contrary, there was a sense that sentiments on both sides were now becoming less volatile. Of 34 persons who were reinterviewed



Anthony Guzzardo sitting on the steps of his home in Rockford, Ill.

seemed sure that there had been a clear-cut winner of the debate. Dean Martell, a high school chemistry teacher, had expected the first Ford-Carter debate to be a re-enactment of the first Kennedy-Nixon debate in 1960, with Mr. Carter relentlessly pressing his attack on a defensive opponent. But as he watched in his kitchen, while preparing a batch of chili, he found himself "underwhelmed" by the Georgian. He thought Mr. Ford had the best of the exchange on government reorganization and found Mr. Carter's promises of tax reform unconvincing. But he still expects, he said, to vote for the Democrats "just for the change, to get away from politics as usual." Ann Colman, another Carter supporter, had the opposite expectation. She had expected the President to show up her candidate but, as she watched, she felt that Mr. Carter was getting the best of nearly every exchange. When she turned off the set, she felt very "enthused," she said. Carter Supporter Worried By yesterday afternoon, however, she was saying that she wished Mr. Carter had been more "forceful" and that she was now afraid, for the first time, that he might lose the election. It was not the debate that accounted for this sudden shift in her feelings but the results of polls she had been hearing on the radio that indicated many voters had not shared her perception of the event. Down the block, there was evidence that Mr. Carter had touched and moved some voters. Two weeks ago, Jean Scibona had said she would steel herself before the debate to resist Mr. Carter's appeals because she regarded him as a cold, ambitious man, "a role player" who said what he had to say to capture votes.

MANY VOTERS REMAIN UNCLEAR ON CARTER

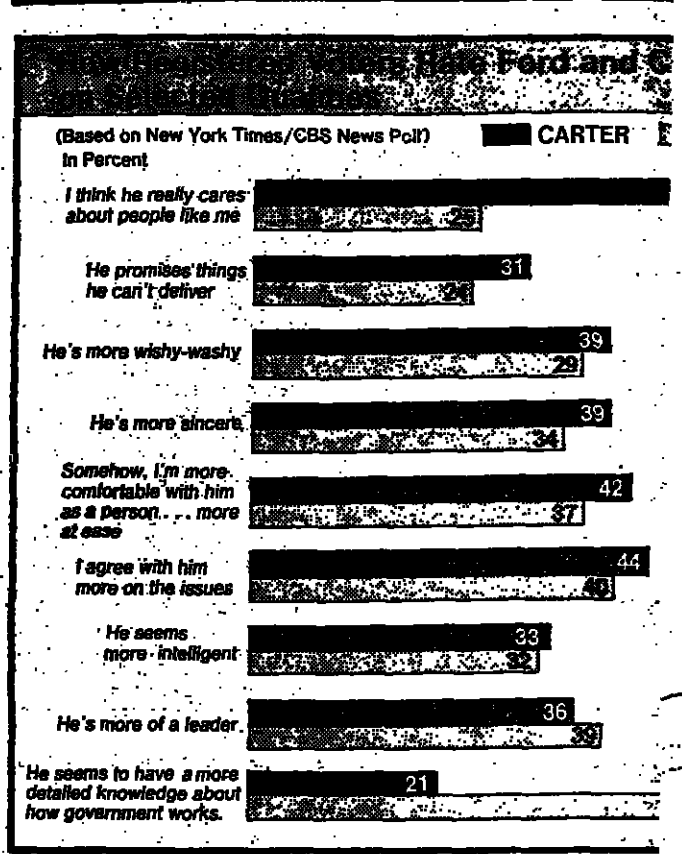
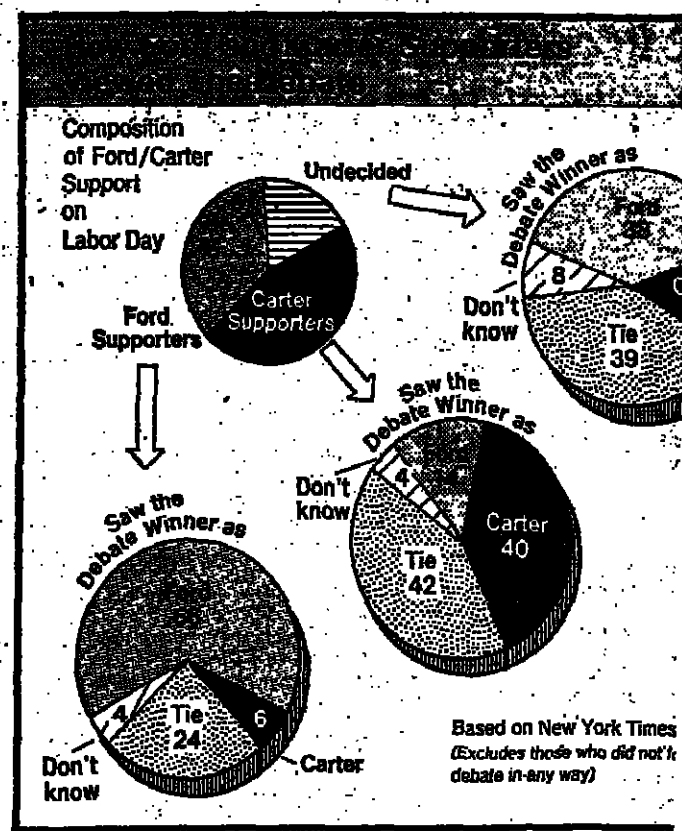
Poll Taken After Debate Shows They Are Still Not Sure What the Candidate Stands For.

By ROBERT REINHOLD
For all his efforts, Jimmy Carter has still not conveyed to the voters a clear picture of who he is and what he stands for. After the first debate, three weeks of coast-to-coast campaigning and advertising, voters responding to The New York Times/CBS News survey were still comparatively unsure about what sort of President he would make, although they generally saw him as a more compassionate man than President Ford and more capable in certain ways. At the same time his overall lead among these voters shrank so did his standing on other scores, including the widely discussed problem of Mr. Carter's alleged ambiguity. For example, three weeks ago, when The Times and CBS polled voters just before the formal opening of the campaign, the majority, by a 55 to 32 percent margin, agreed with the statement, "At least I know what kind of a President Gerald Ford will be. I'm not so sure about Jimmy Carter."

Polled After Debate By this weekend, polled again just after the debate, the margin had widened in Mr. Ford's favor, 66 to 27 percent, indicating even greater uncertainty about Mr. Carter. Even about half of these committed to Mr. Carter agreed with the proposition, while nearly three-quarters of the crucial, undecided voters expressed uncertainty. Still there were some encouraging signs for the Democratic candidate. After the debate he was described by a good majority, 50 to 34, as more likely to do a better job of "streamlining" the Federal Government, which is one of Mr. Carter's chief campaign themes. He was, moreover, seen as more caring of ordinary people than Mr. Ford, by a margin of 2 to 1. The voters said they found themselves more "comfortable" and "more at ease" with the Georgian as a person than Mr. Ford. And he was viewed as more "sincere." Carter Has Edge on Issues But even though a narrow plurality, 44 to 40, said they agreed with Mr. Carter more on the issues, Mr. Ford was the winner on a number of significant scores. He was somewhat more likely to be seen as a leader and, by better than 2 to 1, was cited as having better knowledge of how the Government works. And the President was less likely than Mr. Carter to be accused of promising things he could not deliver, or of being "wishy-washy." On the question of intelligence, the two candidates rated about even. Similarly, they appeared to have duelled to a draw so far on the controversial income-tax issue. When asked which candidate's tax policy they preferred, 40 percent said Mr. Ford's and 40 percent said Mr. Carter's, with the rest undecided or opposed to both of them. There were signs that Mr. Ford had gained slightly on economic matters and there was some erosion in areas of past Carter strength. An example of the latter was among the third of voters who feel the American economy is worsening. Three weeks ago, he led among these people by nearly 3 to 1, while Mr. Ford led among those who saw the economy improving by a little more than 2 to 1. At the time of the poll, with about half the undecided having committed to Mr. Carter's lead among the pessimists had been trimmed to a little more than 2 to 1, while Mr. Ford's lead among the optimists had grown somewhat.

Ford's Son Sees Truth in Interview by Carter

SOUTH HAMILTON, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—Michael Ford, eldest son of the President, says that as a divinity student he thinks Jimmy Carter's comments on adultery were "an honest expression." "He expressed the tenets of his personal and Christian faith and commented how it related to various human temptations that he and all of us encounter," said Mr. Ford, who is to graduate next year from Gordon-Crowell Theological Seminary. "I went over to Carter," he declared as soon as she opened her door yesterday. "I really got a different view of him. He really is for the people." Stressed Democratic Themes Part of what happened, it seemed, was that the candidate's stress on traditional Democratic themes had stirred Mrs. Scibona's latent party loyalty. But it was also that he had seemed a little unsure of himself and therefore, for the first time in his campaign, had been spontaneous. Reactions among Ford supporters were similarly mixed, depending on their expectations. Dorothy Lemmleiser, who ardently backed Ronald Reagan until the Republican convention, had predicted two weeks ago that Mr. Ford would "push Mr. Carter under the table." Now, she said, she thought the President had not been "pushy enough" in the debate. Felt Let Down Mary Nelson found that Mr. Ford "stood his ground," as she had predicted he would, but she felt slightly let down because he seemed less than Presidential to her and failed to stir her feelings. "Let's face it," she said, "politics is an emotional thing." On the other hand, Mickey Oldham felt that last Thursday night would be seen in retrospect as the night Mr. Ford won the election. "Carter was reaching for straws," he said. "Ford was standing on a rock." It was Ken Lester, a production manager at a local factory, who came closest to having the reaction that Ford campaign strategists had been seeking. Two weeks ago he was leaning to Mr. Carter, now he was leaning to the President. Explaining why, he said: "I used to picture Ford as being a klunk. His image now is to be a little more forceful, to take hold, etcetera. I think he is changing his image."



Voter Poll Finds Debate H President and Cut Carter

Continued From Page 1 finding in the poll had to do with intensity of commitment. By a number of measures, the President's support, as well as his public image, appeared to be hardening, while the Georgian's was softening. Two-Thirds Sure of Ford In early September, for example, only slightly more than half the voters agreed with the proposition that they were sure of Mr. Ford's stands and unsure of Mr. Carter's. In the latest survey, fully two-thirds agreed with that proposition. The poll painted a picture of an electorate in turmoil. Almost one-quarter of the respondents switched their positions—castling among Mr. Ford, Mr. Carter and "don't know"—during the three weeks that separated the two debates, which reached more than 85 million people, appeared to parallel those of John F. Kennedy after his debate against Richard M. Nixon in 1960. In both cases, the perceived winner retained more of his own supporters following the debate, attracted more of his opponent's backers and won over more of the voters who had previously been undecided. Watching Helped Many Almost half of those surveyed said the debate had made "no difference" in their voting intentions. But a third of the sample said the televised confrontation had made them surer of their decisions and 3 percent said they had switched—2 percent to Mr. Ford and 1 percent to Mr. Carter. One of the most striking aspects of the public verdict on the debate was its uniformity. Mr. Ford was perceived as the winner in every region, including the South; he was perceived as the winner by independents as well as Republicans, by Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. Only among Democrats was Mr. Carter seen as the more successful of the two. President Ford obviously scored more heavily with his constituency than Mr. Carter did with his. Among those who thought Mr. Ford won or that the debate was a draw were a large number of liberals, apparently already dissatisfied with the centrist tone of much of the Democratic nominee's campaign. Asked what had formed their impressions of the debate, most voters said that the style of the nominees and their presentation had been most important, and on that score the President seemed to have made the stronger impact. Focus on Carter Philosophy Favorable comments about Mr. Carter focused more on issues and philosophy, matters that did not seem to have deeply affected the impressions of most debaters. Although a few voters directly attributed switches in their voting plans to the debates, they were a tiny minority. Furthermore, Mr. Ford appeared to have picked up as much new support among those who did not watch the debate as among those who did so. Most of the movement within the electorate during the last three weeks, the Times/CBS poll indicated, took place among voters who had previously said they were undecided. Such voters were the least likely to watch the debates or to follow reports and evaluations of its outcome—a finding that further undercuts the notion that the debate swayed them. In the last three weeks, almost two-thirds of previously undecided voters have committed themselves. Of those, a substantial majority chose Mr. Ford over his Democratic rival.

1,167 Persons In Times-CF

The New York Times and CBS News conducted a survey of 1,167 adult men and women in the continental United States. Each respondent was the previous Times-CF survey, conducted during Sept. 4. The original 1,703 registered voters. The Times and CBS reach all of them again how their attitudes had the Presidential camps only 1,167 were reachable. Respondents reached poll were told that called back again, but that the second call was debate between Jimmy and Ford. In theory, one can see cent certainty that the in a sample of this size more than 4 percentage direction from what we obtained by interviewing of voting age. The error of Republicans, or independent, 6 percent, and is somewhat smaller subgroups. These theoretical errors into account a small practical difficulties in view of public opinion. Assisting The Times' coverage is Prof. G. Harvard University.

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Succeeds in Meeting Reagan Display G.O.P. Unity on Coast

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND
Special to The New York Times

EACH Calif., Sept. 26—J. Dole has been tipping the scales in favor of California politics.

Asked if Mr. Dole had suggested he do more campaigning for the ticket, Mr. Reagan replied:

"No, he didn't have to. That's already been accounted for. I'm doing some commercials—taping some commercials—and I've been out on the road now in three states in the last three days and will be out on the road most of the time between now and November."

Reminded that he had been campaigning for local candidates in his travels, not the Ford-Dole ticket, he said:

"Well, you go for the local candidate, but you campaign for the whole ticket and the party. That's understood."

Asked About Public Appearances

Questioned as to whether it would not have helped the ticket more in California if he had appeared with Mr. Dole at some large public event, Mr. Reagan said:

"Unfortunately, the schedules just didn't work out that way. We had gone ahead scheduling our own—the invitations—back there in states in the South, which are also important in this campaign. And as a matter of fact, when we scheduled that we didn't know he was coming here."

Throughout the brief interview, Mr. Reagan steered away from anything that might sound critical of the President of the Ford campaign.

Asked if he thought the President was wise to be spending most of his time in the White House rather than out on the hustings, Mr. Reagan said with a chuckle:

"Well, he's sure got the best-televized Rose Garden in America."

And then he added, as if he were afraid that might sound a bit flippant, that Mr. Ford has received "a lot of attention, I think, with the things that he's been doing there."

Meanwhile, with what appeared to be his most important task in this state behind him, Mr. Dole, who addressed a number of Republican gatherings and a variety of other groups in the Los Angeles and San Diego areas since arriving Thursday, finally got some time off today before returning to the Middle West to resume campaigning there tomorrow.

CAREY AND MOYNIHAN TO ADDRESS LIBERALS

Governor, Urging Line on Ballot for Senatorial Candidate, to Make Unusual Appearance

By MAURICE CARROLL

Governor Carey will make an unusual appearance at a meeting of Liberal Party leaders today to try to snuff out the rebellion over the proposed endorsement of Daniel P. Moynihan for United States Senator from New York.

An hour after the Governor's afternoon appearance at a closed meeting of the policy committee, Mr. Moynihan will speak to the committee himself.

The expected result will be a decision to give to Mr. Moynihan, who is the Democratic nominee, the Liberal line in November as well, matching the twin listings of the man he is challenging, James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican incumbent.

The process would be for the policy committee to recommend Mr. Moynihan to the state convention, which will meet at 8 P.M. in the Americana Hotel, and for the convention, in turn, to recommend him to the committee on vacancies. The committee would officially make him the Liberal Party candidate.

But the conferring of the Liberal line upon the Democratic nominee, which had been looked on as an all-but-inevitable part of this year's political scenario in New York, has proved unexpectedly difficult to deliver.

"We inherited the effects of the Democratic primary," Alex Rose, who despite his modest title as vice chairman is the party's acknowledged leader, said yesterday. "Some of the primary campaign statements against Moynihan were hitting some of our people."

The result was that Mr. Rose, who customarily gets what he wants in the party, was challenged by a faction that wants to give the Senate line to the Rev. David S. Harrington, pastor of the Community Church and a primary ally of the Democratic line.

Most politicians believe that, with Mr. Buckley on two lines of the ballot, a separate Liberal candidate would hand the election to him.

Governor Carey, his press spokesman said yesterday, is also concerned that a split on the Senate line could imperil the chances of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate for President, for carrying New York State.

'Time for Unity'

"He'll say that the time for unity is here," said the Governor's spokesman, "Vlasto." "He'll say that he's extremely concerned, that this could affect the whole ticket."

Mr. Rose wants Mr. Moynihan to have the Liberal line but it appeared somewhat unusual for him to have to import the Governor to help get it for him.

In making their point, please, Mr. Carey and Mr. Moynihan acknowledge the importance of the Liberals, who have lost their third-place position behind the Democrats and Republicans to the Conservatives, but who still have been able to tip New York elections.

Mr. Buckley's own success in 1970 was attributable, for instance, to a split in the ideologically liberal vote when the Liberal line was given to the Republican candidate, Charles E. Goodell, propping him up just enough to let Mr. Buckley, running then only as a Conservative, slip past the Democrat, Richard L. Ottinger.

This time around the Liberal leadership City Councilman Henry J. Stern for Senator in the party primary, then, just as the script had called for, gave him a judicial nomination to clear the Senate line.

But then—perhaps because of wounds unhealed from the bitter Democratic primary in which Mr. Moynihan beat Representative Bella S. Abzug by only 1 percent—the script was abandoned.

Some Liberals tried to get Mrs. Abzug or the former Mayor, John V. Lindsay, who won re-election with only the Liberal line in 1969, to fill the Senate line vacated by Mr. Stern. Both declined and the anti-Moynihan faction turned to Mr. Harrington.

About New York

Dispensing Justice in Wholesale Lots

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

On a recent Monday morning, as the city cleaned out its social catch basins after a routinely gamy weekend, the Brooklyn police ran out of jail space.

There were so many defendants waiting to be arraigned in the borough that the jailer at the Criminal Court on Schermerhorn Street had to keep the overflow from his pens in outlying precinct lockups in neighborhoods all through the borough. Then he resorted to sending some to Queens precincts for safekeeping until the process of testing their presumption of innocence was ready in all its majesty.

At noon, the total was 197 defendants and counting, and the jailer—one of those alternately harassed and capable individuals that all businesses need and shape like indispensable mutants—engaged in cutting corners.

Above the basement lockup, a thin woman obviously concerned about someone somewhere in the building or out in the lockups dropped all pretense about judicial respect and simply sat down on the dirty floor of the main lobby to lunch on a hero sandwich.

Just opposite, the main arraignment court was in operation with Judge Richard A. Brown presiding at or near his customary pace of 2.5 minutes a case—a production rate that leaves him respected in the eyes of court personnel in much the same way as a dropkick quarterback earns respect in football by getting a pass off in 3.5 seconds.

Arrayed across the desk blotter before him as he looked down on the defendants brought forth one after another were no great legal tomes, but 31 different rubber stamps—a judicial tool collection the judge carefully picked over in choosing the correct notations to start the thick paperwork accompanying each defendant.

"Jury Trial Waived" and "Warrant Vacated" read two of the hand stamps the judge wielded even as he asked quick questions of the lawyers who stood before him, often striking bargains as the defendants stood nearby mutely. Options—the acceptance of a plea on a reduced charge—would frequently be explained to an accused, with barely time for a frown. A choice was made. The judge would often explicitly remind an accused that he was choosing to surrender certain rights. Agreement, numerous signatures from the judge.

"Go, Mike," the judge says to his attendant. Next case.

The basic purpose of arraignment court is the first step, the formal charging, before the hearings and eventual trial that theoretically lie ahead in the court system.

But the way the hurried system works, more than half of all criminal cases are disposed of directly at arraignment—Judge Brown's clearance rate is higher, near 60 percent—with close to 90 percent of the defendants being indigent and relying on Legal Aid they first encounter only a short while before appearing before the judge. So, this is where justice is settled for the majority, quick as a fast food transaction without any golden arches or a "have-a-nice-day" from the judge. Indeed the court is brought to order not with any fancy cry of "Oyez, oyez," but with an attendant slapping the side of the bench as if it were the flank of a dray horse.

Judge Brown has been on the bench three years, and his administrative and legal talent already has seen him appointed supervising judge of the Brooklyn Criminal Court and its 16 judges.

As a politically wise former legislative counsel and Albany lobbyist for the Lindsay administration, he helped draft some of the laws that occasionally

'Cannot Be Neutral,' On Abortion Issue, Cardinal Proclaims

By GEORGE DUGAN

Terence Cardinal Cooke told worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday that the Roman Catholic Church neither endorsed political candidates nor favored one political party over another but that it "cannot be neutral" on the abortion issue.

"We hope that the elected representatives of both parties will face up to this situation in the next Congress," he said.

The Cardinal made his statement in a rare, formal appearance in the cathedral pulpit following the church's annual Red Mass for lawyers and judges. The service derives its name from the red robes worn by judges and doctors of law during the Middle Ages.

Cardinal Cooke is chairman of the American Bishops' Committee for Pro-Life Affairs, which favors enactment of a constitutional amendment restricting abortions.

Buckley Presses for Amendment

The Cardinal's statement provided an opening for Senator James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican candidate for re-election in New York State, where the Catholic vote is thought to be crucial and abortion has arisen as a campaign issue of sorts.

"The process of constitutional amendment is the only fair way to settle the abortion issue," Mr. Buckley said in a statement issued by his campaign headquarters.

"We do understand the anguish of women who are pregnant and do not wish to be pregnant," the Cardinal said in his statement.

"Our hearts reach out to them, and we must help them in every way we can. We must give them our understanding and compassion as well as supportive social services. We should provide for adoption if that is what they want or for the right to keep their child with honor. We must create a society in which, no matter what the circumstances, expectant mothers should have every protection this world can provide.

"But so should unborn babies. It is inhuman to kill them, and that is what abortion is: the killing of a child."

According to the Cardinal, a constitutional amendment is needed "to give maximum protection to the unborn child." He added: "Such legal protection of human life at every stage of its existence is imperative to guarantee that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that everyone, including unborn children, will enjoy full protection of their unalienable rights."

Assails U.S. Foreign Policy

From Page 1

our participation in international development organizations," he said. "We can develop food policies that provide farmers with reserves, yet protect the American farmer, that reject embargoes or political manipulation while protecting the American consumer. We can and should stimulate the production of food so that other nations may become more self-sufficient."

The speech was Mr. Mondale's second venture into the specifics of foreign policy, although he has frequently criticized American policy as expedient and lacking in idealism.

"This speech, like all of his major addresses, was written in the Carter-Mondale headquarters in Atlanta, although Mr. Mondale rarely sticks to a text and always makes extensive changes in any speech written for him. It was reportedly decided in Atlanta that this speech on these particular aspects of foreign policy would be given by Mr. Mondale rather than by Mr. Carter."

Global Environment Discussed

Mr. Mondale also talked about the deterioration of man's environment on a global scale as one of the urgent foreign policy problems facing the country.

"As a nation we can no longer afford to be guided by leaders whose vision of America's security is so insensitive to the profound changes which pose an ever-deepening crisis on this planet—lack of food, polluted water, energy waste, population growth, lack of development, destruction of the environment, and the pressing need to create a more stable, more productive system of international economic security."

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gg. 1971 Grand Puy Lacoste	ss. 1973 Meursault Charrons
hh. 1971 Lascombes (19/20)	tt. 1973 Montagny (Latour)
ii. 1971 L'Evangile	uu. 1973 Puligny Montrachet
jj. 1973 Palmer	vv. 1975 Ayler Kupp Auslese
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ddd. 1967 Latour	mmm. 1972 Cotton Charlemagne
eee. 1967 Mouton Rothschild	nnn. 1973 Clos Vougeot Blanc
fff. 1967 Haut Brion	ooo. 1973 Batard Montrachet
ggg. 1964 Pommard Grands Epenots (20/20)	ppp. 1972/1973 Chevalier Montrachet
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Parents Fought To Be With Children in Hospital—And W

By NADINE BROZAN
Last November, Laurie Adams found herself at loggerheads with the pediatric department of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center when her then 3-year-old daughter, Alexa, was taken there with pneumonia.

Mrs. Adams, who has a master's degree in developmental psychology, insisted on accompanying her daughter to the treatment room, where all examinations and procedures are conducted to allay the child's anxieties. She also asked that her father, a psychiatrist and neurologist, or her mother, a registered nurse be permitted to go into the X-ray room because she was then four months pregnant.

"No matter what, the residents or interns kept saying, 'It's against hospital policy. Mothers faint,'" Mrs. Adams recalled the other day. "When I suggested that my father go, they still refused. I said, 'You can't possibly believe that a psychiatrist-neurologist will faint at the sight of a needle.' They said, 'Sorry, hospital policy.'"

Policy Approval Is Expected
The potential for such bitter confrontations at the hospital was sharply reduced with the formulation last week of a pediatric department policy that reads in part:

"If they wish, parents may be present when tests, examinations and procedures are performed, except when there are medical or psychological contraindications, which will be fully explained to them at the time. For example, a parent may be present for blood drawing or the placement of in-

travenous lines, but not for medical emergencies or sterile procedures. A parent may accompany a child to X-ray, but not remain in the room."

As soon as it is approved by the department and its patient care committee, which is expected, the policy, which was drawn up by the three-month old parents' participation committee, will be distributed at all pediatric department admissions.

The hospital's new policy will not be

the division of pediatric mental health, put it. "There is no doubt that the basic role of parenting is to help the child in new and stressful situations. I am absolutely in favor of parental presence whenever possible. The parent's role doesn't end at the hospital door. Once acknowledging this, the hospital must accommodate it."

Lynne Chester, whose daughter, Jessica, now 8, has been hospitalized eight times in two years for an anomaly

in the intensive care unit for epiglottitis, a swelling that obstructs the wind pipe and that requires an immediate tracheotomy and other delicate processes. "I was never asked to leave, not even when they did a very complicated arterial blood gas test," Mrs. Mazzola said.

After her child had recuperated, Mrs. Mazzola went to see Dr. Melville A. Platt, executive associate director of the hospital. "I asked him why, if the hos-

they did not yield anything productive. Then Mrs. Mazzola and Mrs. Chester began what was to be virtually a two-woman campaign backed up by a few letter-writing and telephone-calling friends.

"We found out what we had to do by learning the hierarchy of the hospital and by finding out that the chief of pediatrics had the power to change policies, so we knew he had to be persuaded," Mrs. Mazzola said.

Linked to Contributions

Dr. Wallace W. McCrory, pediatrician in chief at the hospital, acknowledged that "some irate individuals made it known that they wanted the policy changed or they wouldn't contribute funds."

Mrs. Mazzola, when asked if some of her success could not be attributed to the fact that she has unusual clout — she has known Dr. Platt for years and she is a contributing editor at Harper's Bazaar, where her husband is editor in chief — replied, "No, definitely not. Anybody has the power to say, 'I'm going to call the press.' And anybody aware of children's rights knows that it's a hot media issue. It had nothing to do with who we are. We simply organized the frustrations of other parents and pediatricians and expressed them."

The antagonism seems to have been the product of a lack of a clearly defined policy, rather than a clash of two factions.

To clarify policy, the parents' participation committee was formed in

June. It includes in its members only Mrs. Mazzola and but also Dr. McCrory, Dr. private physician, and it of the residents, interns, social workers. In addition of children hospital are invited to each meet

At the heart of the McCrory explained, we capable fact that "late at ried interns, residents or decisions, which they, in t was policy."

"There simply was no s he said. "Until recently more on the health pers making the child's experi and we didn't give as mu parents as is desirable."

While parents will be closely to the care of t the hospital staff, with t of the parents on the of maintain some-of its p still bar parents whose s is deemed to be harmful but it will also offer guidance to those pare

And even though in their presence at, s are a spinal tap, r aspirations, Dr. McCrory occasional, s crises situations."

Teaching Hospital

Another aspect of the position of the interns ones most often dealt with parents. As Mrs. "Parents want their child hospital because care is best, but they one to learn on their o

Dr. Peter C. English, assistant resident in p a report last spring on interns toward parents. "To my surprise, every preferred to have pare room. In many cases, t fees that parents made especially if the proced or more time."

Dr. English, who said new policy, explained. "As an intern you im mically difficult things concern is natural, but if emotionally charged st are so: parents who ally upset that they car child, but the rule show everyone on the basis o

Dr. Stephanie Korn, i dent, said, "What I bo is that because the pol the issue, house officers that they must face the ing with parents."

"If an intern can't h of the parent, he should the parent and ask for saying something like, 'E comfortable if...'"

Besides spelling out s for parents, the comm avert future confrontati ating the chain of com process of redress.

"In the past," Dr. K would be an argument t tern and the parent, thing we knew we wo from administration. It right to the Wizard of O

Not Applied Els
For now, the policy only to the department and not to other depart for children. But the gr children are treated in F

How effective the cha mains to be seen. But volved in its implement it a step in the right dir though some of the staff it would have evolved; gave the parents credit issue now.

"This wouldn't have b out the mothers," Dr. l is an example of how I should take place betw and their doctors, and cured often in the past are being educated by p

"There is no doubt that the basic role of parenting is to help the child in new and stressful situations," one hospital official said. "I am absolutely in favor of parental presence."

unique, since other hospitals in the metropolitan area have had similar programs for some time.

But the chain of events, which began with the discontent expressed by Mrs. Adams, who switched to a pediatrician associated with another hospital, and several other parents, and which culminated in a new right for parents, does demonstrate how a handful of consumers can influence a gigantic medical establishment.

Their success also coincided with the growing sensitization of medical professionals to the needs of young children for their parents during hospitalization.

As Dr. Hans F. Huebner, director of

of the urinary tract, prevailed with quiet resistance, but became an agitator for reform.

"They would grab Jessica to go to the treatment room for blood tests and I would just follow," Mrs. Chester recalled. "I never fought, I just stood there—and it worked. They never gave me a rational reason for my not staying; they would just say, 'We don't think your child should associate you with pain.' I would say that I felt she would rather know I was there and not leaving her in pain."

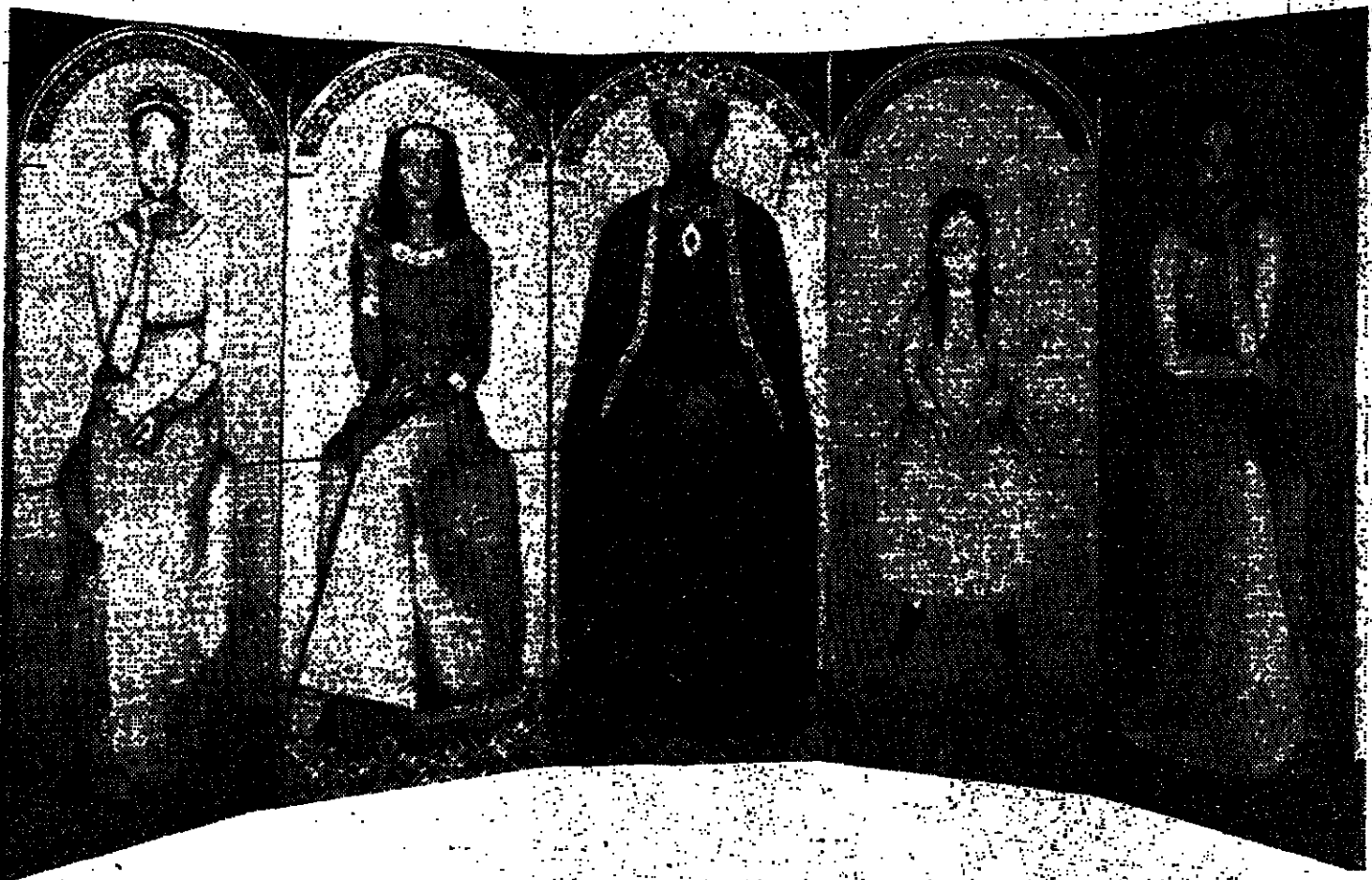
Michele Mazzola encountered no difficulties last March when her daughter, Ailsa, now 5, was in the pediatric hospital would let me stay for everything

in the intensive care unit—where the psychological problems are magnified 100 times over those in pediatrics—do all these patients in pediatrics have such problems," she said, referring to mothers she had met on the floor.

Mrs. Mazzola said she also considered it unjust that parents on the private wing had overnight bedside accommodations available while those in the pavilion or ward area were asked to sleep in the solarium. The matter of parental stays did not become part of the new policy, because the hospital already offers it, according to space availability.

During the spring, two meetings of parents were held in apartments, but

Look Closely—
The Cigarette
Gives It Away



Susan Adler, holding cigarette in second panel, liked envisioning her husband and daughters in 14th century religious garb—so that is the way in which she painted them.

At first glance, the paintings look like the work of Holbein, Titian and Alma-Tadema.

At second glance, one notices that the woman in the gown in the panel reminiscent of Holbein is smoking a cigarette. And in these paintings, despite the costumes—the ruffled collars, the coronets, the togas—the faces are strictly 20th century.

In fact, the face under the crown in the center of the five-section panel belongs to a mathematics professor named Alfred Adler, who lives in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Three of the other faces belong to his daughters—Karen, 19 years old; Nina, 16; and Elizabeth, 8. The fourth face—the one that belongs to the woman smoking the cigarette—is that of his wife, Susan.

And these new old masters are her creations—portraits of real people in generally regal raiment reminiscent of earlier ages of man and style of art.

So far, Mrs. Adler has confined her brushes with the limitations of contemporary costume on portraiture to her own family, her sister's and her husband's brothers. Since her own family was—in the modern style—unwilling to sit

still long enough for satisfactory posings, Mrs. Adler devised a modern solution. She took their pictures.

Five months later, she had a five-panel screen, each panel 58½ inches high and 22½ wide—the Adlers of today in the trappings of yesterday.

Mrs. Adler's sister's family—the Frank Del Vecchios of Belmont, Mass.—turned up with their two children on another screen, in what Mrs. Adler calls mythic dress, all draped, all barefoot and with some vine leaves to adorn the head of Mr. Del Vecchio.

"Since he's a bon vivant as well as an urban

planner, I thought the Bacchus note was appropriate," said Mrs. Adler.

The third screen in Mrs. Adler's oeuvre turns her husband's brother, Stephen, into a Renaissance man. Mr. Adler, who lives in Hollis, Queens, stares out from the center panel of the work. To his right, is his wife, Caroline, smiling above her ruff, and on either side of them are their children, and there is also a cat.

Only the cat looks as though it did not use Titian as a handbook and century.

Having turned her relatives into relics, Mrs. Adler is now looking for new people to subject to the vagaries of time.

DE GUSTIBUS

Fudge the Calorie Count: Try Heavenly 'Divinity'

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

There is a certain nostalgia about candy-making in the home, a pastime that was popular before the advent of television and calorie-counting.

Following an article with details for fudge-making, we received a generous letter from Barbara Welch of Newport, R.I., offering us two candy recipes. One was for divinity, which, during our childhood, we thought was quite possibly conceived in heaven.

"Your recipe for fudge is about the same as mine," Mrs. Welch wrote. "Sixty years ago, when I first learned to make candy, we never had thermometers, however, so I always undercooked it a bit below the soft ball stage (112 to 115 degrees centigrade). Then, with two teaspoons, I was able to make it into individual bonbons."

"My recipe for divinity, made with two syrups, is enclosed. I never ever have seen it published. Very often I used black walnuts in it."

DIVINITY

3 cups sugar

½ cup water
½ teaspoon salt
3 egg whites

1 cup dark Karo syrup.

1. Combine the sugar, water and salt in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Cook until a few drops crackle when added to cold water.

2. Have the Karo syrup ready to heat in another saucepan.

3. Beat the egg whites until stiff and when the sugar syrup is ready, remove it from the heat and place the Karo syrup on to boil.

4. Immediately start adding the sugar syrup gradually to the egg whites while beating constantly. Scrape the mixture into the bowl of an electric beater. Start beating.

5. Test the Karo syrup. Heat until it spins a thread, that is to say when the syrup spins a two-inch thread when dribbled from a fork or spoon, start adding this syrup to the meringue, beating constantly on high speed. Use two teaspoons to shape the candy into individual servings. If the mixture

gets too thick to work with, add a few drops of water.

Yield: Three to four dozen, depending on size.

Mrs. Welch also provided a recipe for a chocolate-flavored candy called cupidons.

CUPIDONS

2 cups sugar
2 cups heavy cream

1 teaspoon honey
3 squares bitter chocolate

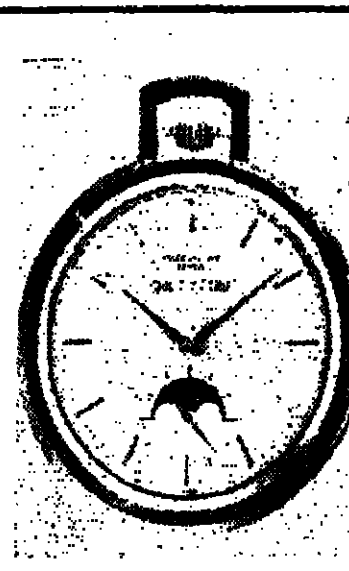
1. Combine all the ingredients in a saucepan and stir constantly over low heat for about half an hour or until quite thick.

2. Pour the candy into a buttered pan and let cool. Refrigerate. Cut into squares and wrap in wax paper.

Yield: Twelve to 24 pieces, depending on size.

Mrs. Welch also wrote, "When I was growing up we didn't have radio or television to entertain us, but we had great fun with taffy pull!"

A short while ago we received an



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But then there aren't too many pocket watches around that cost \$48,000.

The one available at the moment is at Tiffany's. It is an 18 karat gold minute repeater perpetual calendar pocket watch, with moon phases. Patek Philippe has thrown in a bonus for the money. One doesn't need to read the

face to tell the time—a simple push of a small lever and the chimes start chiming.

A cheaper (if one can use the word in this context) version of the minute repeater is also available. It's \$25,000 but it only took two years to make.

Both watches are for sale, but they are also part of a retrospective exhibition of timepieces spanning the 125 years since Tiffany's introduced Patek Philippe to this country. The exhibition opens at Tiffany's today and will continue through Saturday.

And whether or not it proves that women's time is more valuable than men's, the exhibition will also feature a diamond platinum design for the wrist. The price, \$130,000.

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SOFT OF YANKEES TRYING VAMOS!

Continued From Page 1

as he is "Most Puerto Rican Yankees fans." Ed Figueroa, a Baltimore, trying vainly to get the first Puerto Rican 20-game winner in the game and Otto Velez played the game was televised in satellite.

"Mr. Cruz said con-block team, but baseball fever was strong.

sometimes heavy rain to stand outside the Yankee Stadium box office to buy tickets for Fan Appreciation Day at the Stadium next Saturday, Puerto Ricans were very noticeable.

Particularly conspicuous were Anna Ponce and her 12-year-old daughter, Mirella, who has never seen her beloved Yankees, except on television.

At the box office, the little girl acted as interpreter. When the ticket seller told her there were only \$4 and \$5 tickets available, the mother looked at the girl and said, "Cinco." They walked toward the subway with Mrs. Ponce's arm around the girl's shoulder, the tickets held by the girl.

In John Mullaly Park, to the north of Babe Ruth Plaza, outside the stadium, youths from the South Bronx were getting into the football uniforms of their other parts of the stadium.

"The Yankees gonna win the playoffs,"

Israel Santane, 15, of 581 Timpon Place confessed that for a time, when the Yankees were losing steadily to Baltimore, he was afraid.

"I was mad. I didn't want the Yankees to lose," he said, adjusting his football helmet. "I'm for the Yankees because this is my town." To him, Queens, the home of the Mets, is an alien area.

Red Sox Fan

His love of the Yankees became particularly deep five years ago when he worked for two weeks as a batboy at the stadium because he had won a contest sponsored by a food concern.

Mario Hernandez is a dissenter. He is a Boston Red Sox fan. Sometimes, when he is at Yankee Stadium, rooting for the Red Sox, he has to flee for safety to other parts of the stadium.

he conceded grudgingly. But then he added, looking about him at the Yankee partisans: "But Cincinnati they can't beat. No way. No way."

Thirteen-year-old Joel of 471 Wales Avenue saw 15 games this season from the right-field bleachers. Even though his last name is Figueroa (He is not related to the pitcher), he thinks Hunter will do more for the Yankees in playoff and World Series games than will Figueroa.

Cubans in the Bronx are also strong Yankee rooters. In the La Junquera Bakery on Burnside Avenue, near Davidson Avenue, Edy Ortega, who is of Cuban ancestry, was also confident that the Yankees would be world champions and had already acquired tickets for the playoff.

Some sad notes were sounded at the former Jerome Cafeteria, across the street from the stadium, which, since June, has

been a Nodick's. Just inside the door is a plaque reading:

"On this site Hyman Rotkin established and operated the Jerome Cafeteria, a Bronx landmark, for 40 years—1936-1976."

At a table three elderly men were pleased that the Yankees were in the playoffs and would bring life to their neighborhood. But Hyman Lieberman, who has been a Bronx resident for more than 40 years, said that since the Yankees were having such a profitable season, the management ought to contribute some money to the voluntary neighborhood patrol.

At the stadium box office, Cary Gronewaldt, 13, and his 12-year-old brother, Todd, were not thinking of such matters. They had just bought tickets for Fan Appreciation Day, and they were not worried about their team.

Richard Fulcinelli and his friend, Deirdre Lenning, had come from Staten Island to buy tickets for next Saturday's game.

"My father is a jinx," Mr. Fulcinelli said. "When he watches television, they lose. My sister and me, we finally chased him out of the room, and the Yankees won."

Walter Fetzler, who was born in the South Bronx some 50 years ago and used to walk to the stadium as a boy from 134th Street and Third Avenue—at least two miles away—was buying tickets for Saturday for two boys whose father is dead.

"Those boys weren't born when the Yankees won their last pennant," he said. "What better thing is there for a single man to do than get a couple of kids tickets for a Yankee game?"

A related article on the Yankees appears on page 43.

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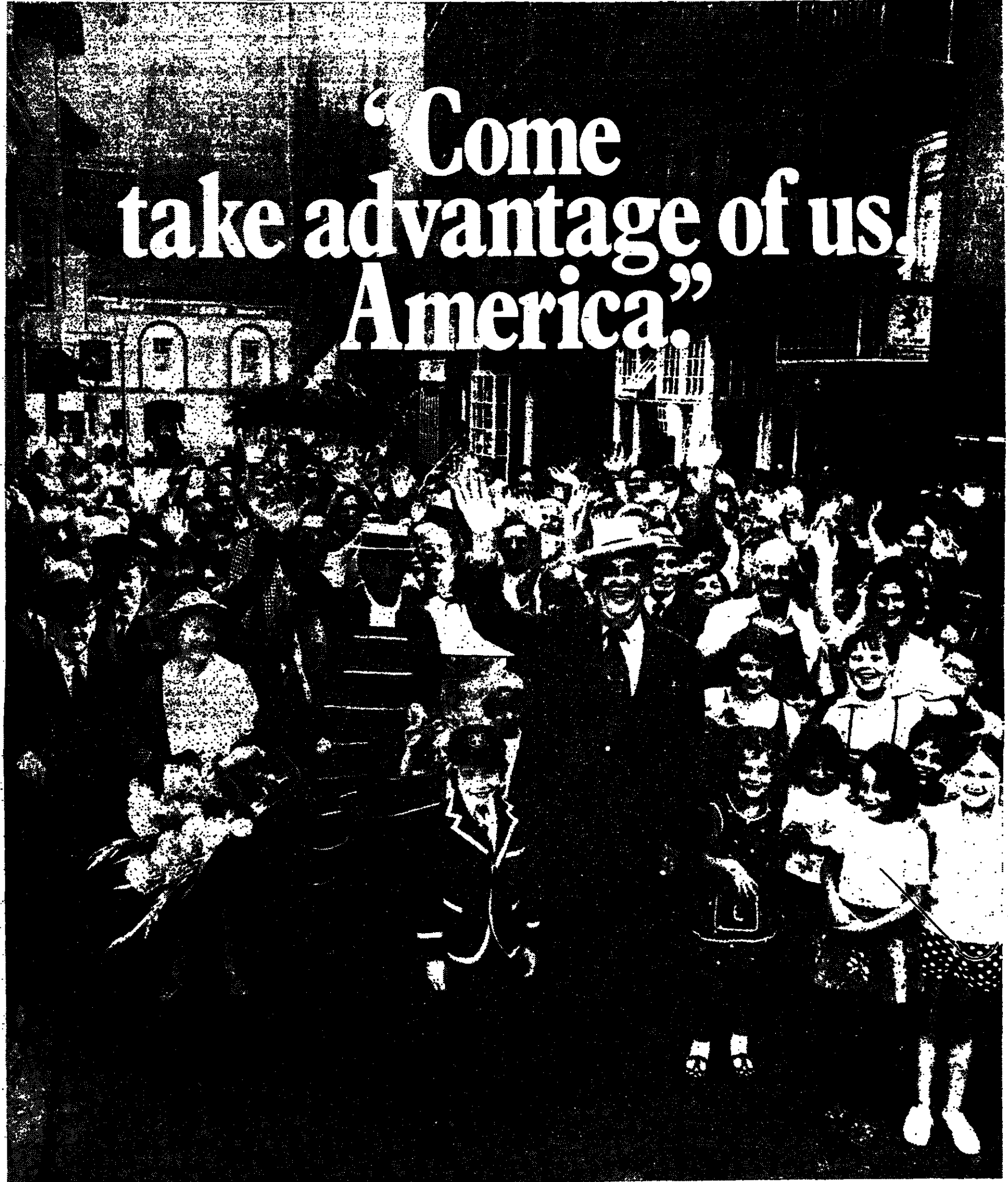
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The Rich, the Bored, 'The Sunday Woman' Isley Brothers Produce

Raw, Energetic Sounds In Concert at the Garden

GOING OUT Guide

THE RICH, THE BORED... pretense for a good deal of its point.

THE RICH, THE BORED... the new Italian film, it is as full of holes as a sieve.

Dutch 'Keetje Tippel'

fairly Abounds at St. Playhouse

is doubtless one of the best movies of the year... which opened yesterday at the Street Playhouse.

mitigation in the story told in the film is described as being a memoir of a woman.

Somach Handles Violin Brilliance, but Lacking Flair

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instrument in fact, without ever taking into genuine flair.

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By JOHN ROCKWELL... stirrings of a Sibelius and us, it may seem as if he had in the never disappeared.

The Cast

THE SUNDAY WOMAN, directed by Luigi Comencini... THE RICH, THE BORED, directed by Luigi Comencini.

The Cast

KEETJE TIPPEL, directed by Paul Verhoeven... MAD DOG, directed by Dennis Hopper.

sexual. People steal bread. Water floods their homes. Wooden shoes are used for firewood.

To ask this, of course, is to ask any performer to take a great step, but it is the step that distinguishes one excellent artist from another.

Richard Harris... THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

Richard Harris... THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

mission. "Dio, Dio, Campi Campi," he mutters, the emphasis acknowledging the trouble he will have with his glittering list of suspects.

Santamaria's encounters with Anna Maria are even better. Again, seriousness — this time in the form of mutual attraction — breaks through the comical and mannered fencing.

The ending of "The Sunday Woman," which opened yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, is a surprise, but it is a distant surprise and irrelevant.

Walter Reade Theatres... SUNDAY WOMAN... MAD DOG... EDWARD MUNCH... BUGSY MALONE... THE CLOCKMAKER... OBSESSION... FACE TO FACE

2001 a space odyssey... Rivoli... COLUMBIA... THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

OBSESSION... NOW AT COLUMBIA PREMIERE THEATRES

RICHARD HARRIS THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

The current edition of the Isley Brothers consists of Ronald, Rudolph and Kelly Isley, who sang gospel music as children and were making hit records as early as 1959.

The Isleys were somewhat out of balance at their Saturday evening concert in Madison Square Garden.

The ending of "The Sunday Woman," which opened yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, is a surprise, but it is a distant surprise and irrelevant.

Giancarlo Giannini, star of "Swept Away," plays 8 beauties

2001 a space odyssey... Rivoli... COLUMBIA... THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

OBSESSION... NOW AT COLUMBIA PREMIERE THEATRES

RICHARD HARRIS THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE

GOING OUT Guide

STONE WALLS The Fortune Society is an organization of former offenders and others interested in the problems of prisons and correction.

NIGHT OFF For six days a week John Cullum dances as the star of "Shenandoah."

IRISH NIGHTS So much of what we see that passes as Irish arts is American-made.

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THE SEX IS AS TINKLY, THE HUMOR AS COY AND THE MESSAGE AS PURITANICALLY DETERMINED THAT PEOPLE MUST HAVE FUN

Alice in Wonderland AN X-RATED MUSICAL COMEDY

AS ORIGINAL AND LIVELY AS ANYTHING I'VE SEEN IN FILMS! Buggy Malone

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Music: A Fascination for Mahler

5th Symphony Makes Splash; Is a Standard-Setting Event

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor; Frederica von Stade, mezzo-soprano; At Carnegie Hall.

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

The New York Philharmonic started its Mahler month last night in Carnegie Hall, and the audience filled every nook and cranny of the venerable auditorium. Mahler continues to exert his fascination as a contemporary culture hero and hymbol.

New York audiences will be getting an unparalleled dose of Mahler in the nine concerts ending Oct. 25. All of the symphonies, including the unfinished Tenth, will be heard, and some of the songs with orchestra. Missing will be "Das Lied von der Erde" and the "Kindertotenlieder." The feat, even with the omission of those two works, is unique in American orchestral history.

The biggest splash last night was the Fifth Symphony. But the most beautiful music came with the "Lieder eines Fahrenden Gesellen." With Frederica von Stade singing, and with Erich Leinsdorf accompanying her with understanding and finesse, this was a performance of a kind that sets standards.

Miss von Stade is no stranger to Mahler. Only a few years ago she sang the last movement of the Mahler's Fourth Symphony in as hauntingly beautiful a way as anybody could remember. Last night, in the "Lieder eines Fahrenden Gesellen," she was equally impressive. The big, warm mezzo-soprano sound was only part of it. Miss von Stade not only has a beautiful voice, in addition she uses it with style and sensitivity.

This was effortless singing, with lines drawn in instrumental-like security. Behind it was a musical intelligence responsive to the shades of meanings in the texts. It is true that singers who engage the Mahler songs generally are in the upper artistic echelon, bringing to bear on the music a special set of attributes. But even among these Miss von Stade is rare for the combination of ravishing lyricism with the kind of simplicity that conceals high art.

Mr. Leinsdorf was an equally sensitive accompanist, working with a controlled freedom that brought out the rhapsodic elements of these lovely songs. And in the Fifth Symphony he had a different kind of message to convey.

This Fifth, over an hour long, is a difficult handful for any orchestra and conductor. The constant fortissimo playing can so easily degenerate into bombast and self-pity. Mr. Leinsdorf brought to the score an Austro-German tradition that is in the great line of Bruno Walter and Otto Klemperer. His



Erich Leinsdorf

conducting is different than it was 10 or so years ago; it has much more relaxation, yet with no letup in technical control.

His tempos were broad and perhaps a bit slower than usual. Part of this was due to his insight into the kind of tempo fluctuation represented in the Mahler symphonies. Mahler himself, as conductor as well as composer, was in many respects a true child of Richard Wagner, and his music is full of tempo shifts that have to be managed without losing the underlying rhythmic pulse.

Mr. Leinsdorf was completely successful in these shifts. He was never afraid of the long ritard, and he also managed to get a feeling of rubato into the music. He was particularly responsive to the long, long melodies. One curious result was that sections of the symphony, the first movement in particular, suddenly sounded like the Richard Strauss "Feldeneben" and "Zarathustra." Scholars and Mahler specialists have not in the past made much of Mahler's debt to Strauss, but it is strongly there, and Mr. Leinsdorf made us realize how much Mahler owed to his distinguished predecessor.

So the Mahler month is off to a fine start. This was the only concert Mr. Leinsdorf was assigned. James Levine and Pierre Boulez will share the rest. They will have the memory of this brilliant concert to shoot at.

Theater: 'Home Boy' Goes North

Fifth Work in Bullins Cycle Focuses on Country Life

By MEL GUSSOW

"Home Boy," which opened last night at the comfortable new Perry Street Theater, is the fifth play in Ed Bullins's projected 20-play cycle about blacks in contemporary America. Later this season Mr. Bullins has promised to deliver "Daddy," the sixth play in the series. Next week, a noncycle, independent work by the author, "Foanne," is scheduled to open at the Theater of the Riverside Church. One of the inevitable results of being so prolific and talented is that Mr. Bullins has to be compared with himself.

Up to now, his cycle plays, even the one entitled "In New England Winter," have dealt with the urban environment. In contrast, the roots of "Home Boy" are pastoral. It is the story of two young southern black men who plan to emigrate to the North. One, Dude, does go North. The other, Jody, waits, delays and "idealizes" the adventure: "I want to see how it is to sit on a corner and drink wine." One might say that Jody's dream is to be a character in one of his author's urban plays.

Like a clock with a snapped spring, the play swings back and forth—from South to North, from the 50's to the 60's to the 50's. We see the two youths with the women they abandon and we hear something about their defeats and compromises.

Despite outward differences—Dude wears sunglasses and is street-smart; Jody retains his down-home innocence—they are country "cousins" under the skin, bound to each other and to the land where they were born. Leaving the land robs them of their roots and their sense of community (although the playwright spends too little time investigating the strengths of the country). Finally, Jody, contemplating the circumstantial evidence of their lost lives, asks, "Are we the victims, the survivors or the casualties?"

It is a provocative question, one that echoes through most of Mr. Bullins's work. Clearly, so many of his characters are victims, survivors and casualties. But this time the author has sketched his people only in outline. We want to know so much more about Dude and Jody. We also want to know about the people who touch their lives, such as Uncle Clyde, who Mr. Bullins seems to relate to Cliff Dawson, the self-defeating hero of other cycle plays. "Home Boy" is an episodic series

The Cast

HOME BOY by Ed Bullins. Directed by Patricia Golden. Music by Aaron Bell. Lyrics by Ed Bullins. Characters by Ed Bullins. Costumes by Andy Pines. Set Design by Charles Damschler. Costumes by Kenneth Wauson. Production stage manager: Jennifer Gomez. Presented by the Perry Street Theater, at 31 Perry Street.

Home Boy by Ed Bullins. Directed by Patricia Golden. Music by Aaron Bell. Lyrics by Ed Bullins. Characters by Ed Bullins. Costumes by Andy Pines. Set Design by Charles Damschler. Costumes by Kenneth Wauson. Production stage manager: Jennifer Gomez. Presented by the Perry Street Theater, at 31 Perry Street.

of encounters and conversations, interrupted by music and by narration (including intrusive mention of famous blacks of the era, presumably to set the play in a context). There are 11 songs, with music by Aaron Bell and lyrics by the author. The music, played by a small combo that includes the composer on the piano, is pleasant, but nonessential, and Mr. Bullins's lyrics are not on a level with his dialogue.

The acting by Rodney Hudson as the soft-spoken Jody and Thommie Blackwell as the sardonic Dude is convincing (and Pamela Politer and Dana Manno are effective as the contrasting women in their lives) but the staging by Patricia Golden tends to point up rather than to elide the gaps in the play.

"Watching 'Home Boy,' we are reminded of other, more potent, plays by Mr. Bullins, particularly the stylistically related 'The Fabulous Miss Marie,' the fourth in the cycle. Both plays use music and veer from the author's usual naturalism, but 'Miss Marie,' a jazz symphony, simmers with life. 'Home Boy' is a fragmented play with music.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 26 (Agence France-Press)—Ethiopia's military government issued a proclamation today giving responsibility and control of the lower levels of public education to the Ethiopian people.

The proclamation, broadcast over the Ethiopian radio today and going into effect immediately, relegates the Ministry of Education to the status of coordinator. The new decree empowers farmers associations in the rural areas and urban dwellers associations in the cities to supervise, control and help reorient and develop the elementary and high school system in the country.

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Handwritten signature: "Joell not 16"

April 1968

Yankees Return to the Top: Names Are Changed, Results Are the Same

By MURRAY CHASS

The days when pennants were won at Yankee Stadium as routinely as the Yankees covered over New York, it is hard to understand why the Yankees perennial pennant winners were Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio and Mickey Vernon and Yogi Berra and Whitey Ford.

That has put the Yankees' postseason play for the first ten years in markedly different clubs that made the most glamorous franchise story.

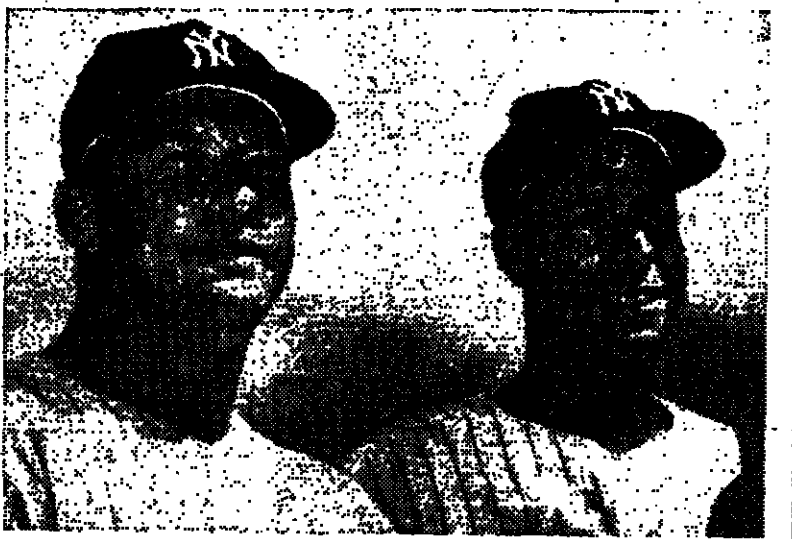
Yankee Stadium is no longer the image of a DiMaggio. And the one who can recall the feats and Ford happens to be through his worst season in the history of the franchise.

Yankee Stadium is no longer the image of a DiMaggio. And the one who can recall the feats and Ford happens to be through his worst season in the history of the franchise.

Yankee Stadium is no longer the image of a DiMaggio. And the one who can recall the feats and Ford happens to be through his worst season in the history of the franchise.



Lou Gehrig, left, and Babe Ruth at Yankee Stadium in 1939



Mickey Mantle, left, and Joe DiMaggio in 1962

Rams Beat Giants; Jets Defeated, 16-0

Dolphins Are Helped Los Angeles Gains a 24-10 Victory After Trailing

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Sept. 26—The Jets were better today, even respectable when it came to defense, but not good enough to win as the Miami Dolphins plodded to a 16-0 victory in a dreary game at the Orange Bowl. Garo Yepremian kicked three field goals and the Dolphins scored a touchdown with little effort following an interception of a pass by Joe Namath that placed the ball on the New York 29-yard line.

By LEONARD KOPPELT
Special to The New York Times

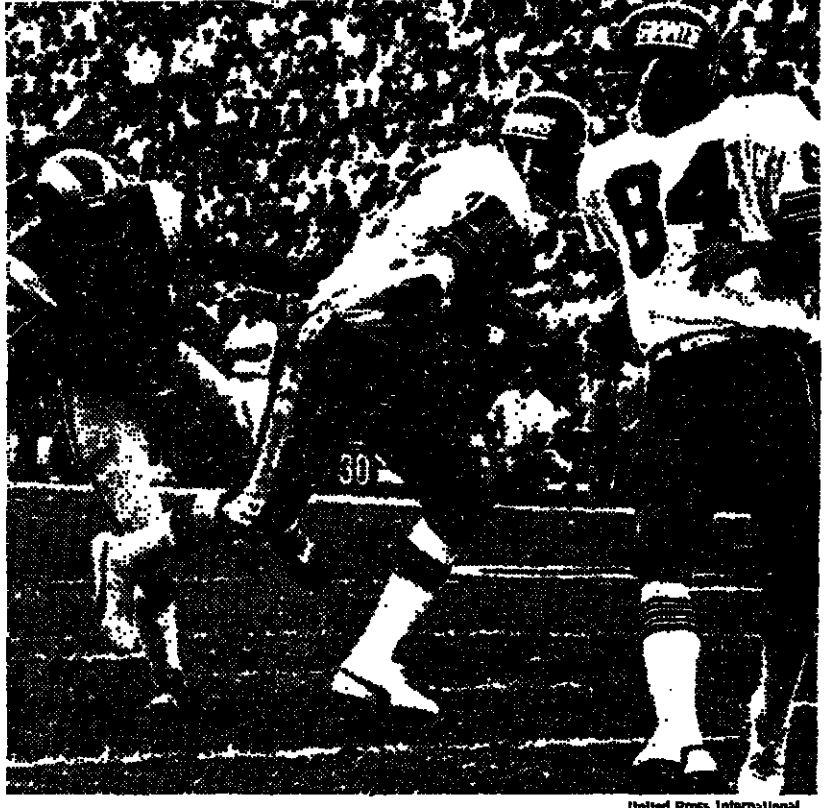
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26—After a promising first quarter in which they took a 10-0 lead, the Giants couldn't do much against the Los Angeles Rams at the Coliseum today and took their third straight defeat of the young football season, 24-10.

For the second week in a row we didn't score a touchdown, said Lou Holtz, the Jets' coach as he pondered his team's third straight defeat. "We had five turnovers [four lost fumbles plus the interception] and three 15-yard penalties. There's no way in the world you can win that way. It's difficult enough to play Miami without turnovers."

James Harris, the Ram quarterback returning to action with a recently healed thumb that had been broken, apparently needed the first period to get the feeling of things. His first pass was incomplete, and his second was intercepted, giving the Giants the ball on the Ram 32 and setting up the only New York touchdown.

Continued on Page 44, Column 1

Continued on Page 47, Column 1



Bob Tucker of the Giants evading a defender as he scored touchdown against Rams in Los Angeles yesterday. Walker Gillette, right, kept an eye on him.

Win, Title Vision

Sept. 26 (AP)—Gregg Bizzari, led by the Montreal Canadiens, clinched the division championship since they beat the old St. Louis Blues 4-1 on the last day of the season. Their only other win was their pennant year of 1975.

From the very beginning, Mike Burke knew that the \$200 seats wouldn't be a problem. From the very beginning, he knew that the high-rollers would go to the tip for the big bucks. A \$200 seat to a fight, especially a fight with Muhammad Ali, is something special.

So, it came as no surprise to Burke that 250 Ali fans flew in from California carrying \$200 tickets. Or that 40 fight fans flew in from Toronto carrying \$200 tickets. Or that 140 sports fans flew in from Houston carrying \$200 tickets. Or even that 50 of the jet-set, including Regine herself, flew in from Paris carrying \$200 tickets and personal invitations to an orgy of opulence entitled, Regine Goes To Ringside.

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Steve Cady

While they waited for Muhammad Ali, some of the men at the gym watched a dark-haired fighter stalk an imaginary opponent.

The shadow-boxer in the front ring moved intently, circling and feinting and grunting as he threw bare-fisted phantom hooks and uppercuts. On the sides of his white sneakers, inscribed in red, the Spanish words "Manos de Piedra" proclaimed his trademark: Hands of Stone. Roberto Duran, one of the men said, "Pound for pound, probably the greatest fighter in the world."

Another ringsider nodded, "Enormously deadly," he said. "A fearsome puncher."

In a few minutes, Ali would come out of the dressing room at Gleason's Gym, where he finished training over the weekend for his heavyweight title defense against Ken Norton tomorrow night at Yankee Stadium. And when Ali appeared, Duran would be forgotten.

Now, though, under a ceiling pocked by flaking paint, the 25-year-old world lightweight champion from Panama at least was being talked about. How he had won 59 of his 60 fights, 48 of them with knockouts; how he figured to demolish Alvaro Rojas of Costa Rica in his next title defense on Oct. 15 in Florida, and how he winds up with so few headlines compared to the publicity Ali gets.

"It's too bad," said Angelo Dundee, the man who trains Ali. "If he survives until Ali leaves, maybe somebody'll write about Duran. The guy gets no ink. Ali soaks it all up."

This Flame Causes Shivers

But at least a few people knew Duran was in the gym, which was more than could be said for Eddie (Flame) Gregory. Nobody except his trainer was talking about Gregory, a middleweight whose main bout next Friday at Sunnyside Gardens in Queens was advertised outside right next to the Ali-Norton posters.

"Every time you mention Eddie Gregory," said Chickie Ferrara, his white-haired trainer, "they shiver. Never mind getting fights for him, I can't get anybody to train with him. That's how hard he punches."

Ferrara looked around, trying to spot his tiger. He waved his arms. "Eddie? Over here, Eddie." A tall young man in blue-denim slacks, orange T-shirt and tweed golf cap pushed his way through the crowd. The golf cap was set at a rakish angle, and the message on the T-shirt read: "Definitely Bad." Eddie said he just wanted everybody to know.

"He'll be rated fourth or fifth in the next issue of Ring," said Ferrara. "His last seven bouts were knockouts. Another year, he'd be ready for Moazzon."

A Little Ink for Roberto and Flame

Gregory, a 24-year-old graduate of Madison High School in Brooklyn, earns \$176 a week as a buyer trainee for a department store. For Friday's bout at Sunnyside, with tickets scaled from \$8 to \$6, he expects to get a purse of \$3,000 and keep two-thirds of it. Slightly less than the \$6 million guarantee for Ali.

"Guys like Duran and me," he said, "we're not into politics and all that, like Ali. We just like to fight. I can hit you with either hand, and take you out."

Ali was on the scene now, dancing around in a white terrycloth robe. Somebody from management whispered something to Duran, and the lightweight champion, looking a little annoyed, climbed down out of the front ring.

While cameramen and photographers followed Ali, Duran skipped rope unnoticed at the rear of the gym. Asked what he thought of Ali, the little man with the hands of stone replied through an interpreter: "For his own weight, he has done something for boxing. But not for my weight division."

Listen to the Champ

Duran was on his way to a shower by the time Ali moved out of the ring for a session on the heavy bag. Later in the day, during one of his weekend appearances with Norton on national television, the champion would bring a "Boy-ah-boy" response from a surprised and laughing challenger by saying, "I'm scared. Norton's so good I'm gonna dance and run. I take back everything I said about him, because I believe we may have a new champion. I'm in trouble."

But in the gym, by himself, the real strategy was obvious as Ali punctuated comments to Norton with vicious punches that made the heavy bag clank on its chains: "You been rummin' your mouth, Norton?... (WHAMMO)... 'Talkin' all that jive'... (BAM)... 'You let these white folks make a fool outta you'... (KER-POW)... 'Didn't I tell you about that?'... (WHUNCK!)"

At the front door, in street clothes, Roberto Duran pushed to talk with Joe Louis, who stood quietly with a cowboy hat on his head and a cigar in his mouth. A friend's camera clicked, and Duran nodded his thanks to Louis. Then he turned, and left the gym. Hardly anyone saw him go.

The crowd was clustered around Ali, listening to him urge them not to miss the fight because he planned something "strange and unusual" that would surprise them all.

"I won't be good," he was saying, "and I won't be bad. I'm going to do something... t-e-r-r-i-b-l-e. So please get your tickets. Goodbye."

Red Smith in on vacation.

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Joe Namath, Jets' quarterback, heads for the turf as Dolphins' Vern Den Herder (83) and Bill Stanfill close in during the fourth quarter.

Interception, Fumble Recoveries Aid in Dolphin Victory Over Jets

Continued From Page 43
to "only 334 yards, which is 20 over the league median per game, and 16 points, which was three under the wagering margin set by the Nevada oddsmakers. So Jet bettors "won."
Half the time the Jets played a three-man defensive front using four linebackers, not because New England upset Miami last Sunday with such a defense, but because of the lack of bodies. With Billy Newsome and Carl Barzilauskas out with injuries, Walt Michaels, the defensive coach, had only four linemen available and they were warm bodies indeed with the temperature 93 degrees.
Those four and five linebackers were alternated and they did all right, especially Greg Buttle, the rookie from Penn State who may be the only star in the team's highlight film at the end of this long season.
After giving Denver 292 yards by passing, the Jets changed the secondary, too, with Ed Taylor and Shafer Suggs the new cornerbacks, Phil Wise and Burgess Owens the safeties, and Roscoe Word released on waivers. Bob Griese, the Dolphin quarterback, completed half of 24 attempts for a modest 123 yards but Griese was not passing with his usual sharpness.
Also Howard Twilley and Nat Moore dropped difficult passes in the first half. "How often does that happen?" asked Shula. "Not often." The coach had driven his offense hard in practice and he will drive them hard again with the Los Angeles Rams due here next Sunday.

Jets-Dolphins Scoring

Quarter	Team	Score	Play
1st	Miami	3	Field goal
2nd	N.Y.	0	Yepremian 25-yard field goal at 2:17, 66 yard drive in 12 plays. Key plays: Griese passes to R. Moore for 18 and 8, to Tillman for 16.
3rd	N.Y.	6	Yepremian 26-yard field goal at 5:53; 8-yard drive in 3 plays after Jets' Davis fumbled at N.Y. 12, White recovering.
3rd	N.Y.	13	Mandich 3-yard pass from Griese at 14:08; Yepremian kick. 26-yard drive in 5 plays after Shula intercepted Namath's pass at N.Y. 49 and returned to 28. Key play: Griese 11 yard pass to N. Moore.
4th	N.Y.	16	Yepremian 42-yard field goal at 9:26; 67-yard drive in 10 plays, 8 on ground. Key plays: Malone sweep right for 9, sweep left for 19.

Yanks Back on Top: New Faces Produce Some Familiar Results

Continued From Page 43
helped win some games) and a catcher whose intimate knowledge of the league's hitters and his own pitchers helps make him the league's, if not baseball's best all-around catcher.
Rivers came to the Yankees from California last winter in the controversial trade involving Bobby Bonds and has been an even bigger asset than anyone could have imagined. Besides his speed, which has set the tone for the team's aggressive running game, Rivers has provided the team with its best average, a surprisingly high number of runs batted in for a leadoff batter and a defense that has virtually eliminated the extra-base hit in the gaps in right-center and left-center field.
Speaks With His Bat
Chambliss, as quiet off the field as Rivers is raucous, has had his best season in runs batted in and providing the big blows for the Yankees earlier in the season when they were building their championship lead.
Then there are the others:
Craig Nettles, who had a horrible first two months, but who has been as important with the bat as the others since then and who has been the best defensive third baseman in the league all year.
Roy White, the team's underrated senior citizen who plays a steady left field and contributes steadily and significantly at the plate, albeit not so dramatically as some of the others.
Willie Randolph, the second baseman acquired from Pittsburgh who has made typically rookie mistakes but who has helped solidify the infield by giving the team its first legitimate second baseman since Bobby Richardson.
Fred Stanley, a totally overlooked shortstop, who also has helped make the infield sound while hitting better than anyone could have expected.
Oscar Gamble, a part-time right fielder who has been as productive proportionately as any man on the team.
One of the Yankee pitchers quot-

Upset of Buckeyes Tops a Long Missouri

By GORDON S. WHITE JR.
Pete Woods, the second-string quarterback who engineered Missouri's latest and most impressive of many upsets in recent seasons, said yesterday, "We're really an emotional team. Our talent is as good as anyone's but we're not as big as some. If we're not up to it emotionally, we're in trouble."
Obviously, Woods and his mates were emotionally ready for Ohio State Saturday, as they beat the Buckeyes, 22-21. Wood scored the 2-point conversion that won the game with 16 seconds remaining. Thus the Missouri

College Football

Tigers added Ohio State to their list of surprise victories that includes the 45-25 decision over Southern California two weeks ago, the 20-7 triumph over Alabama in the 1975 opening game and the 30-26 upset of Notre Dame in 1972.

Ohio State, ranked No. 2 in the nation, stood higher in the polls than Alabama. Each of these upsets, was a road game for Missouri and came under the direction of Al Onofrio, who became head coach at Missouri in 1971 when Dan Devine left for the newly created Baylor University. With such impressive victories Missouri might be expected to have a big winning record in five years and three games under Onofrio. But Missouri is as unpredictable as any team in the nation and has only a 30-30 win-loss mark under him.

Coach Is Puzzled

The coach said, "I wish we knew the answer. Beating Southern California and then coming back so flat against Illinois—I just don't know. But this one over Ohio State is the biggest."
Missouri had another of its letdowns between the Southern Cal and Ohio State games, losing in an upset to Illinois, eight days ago. Following the triumph over Alabama, Missouri won five and lost five in 1975. It was this week-to-week change that prompted Woods to speak of his team as "emotional."
Missouri came back from a 21-7 defi-

cit at halftime against Ohio State and even appeared to have lost the game when its first attempt for a 2-point conversion failed after the last touch-down. But Ohio State was called for holding and Woods' got his second chance. He took the ball in on a right-option sprint. "They were keying on Curtis Brown (Missouri's tailback) and I found a little hole there and just went in."
Woods was not expecting to play this year. He was going to read shirt (sit out the season) while the first-string quarterback, Steve Piskiewicz, carried on. But Piskiewicz injured his right shoulder and had to be replaced by Southern California game and Woods was needed. Unable to throw well, Piskiewicz left the Illinois game in the third period and was not in uniform for Ohio State. Thus Woods, a junior, got to lead the "emotional" Tigers to their biggest triumph.

Woody Hayes, the Ohio State coach, who enjoys the part of one of his hero generals now and then, emulated Gen. Anthony McAuliffe after the game.

Upset with repeated questions about the penalty that gave Missouri another chance, Hayes said, "Nuts" and walked out of the press conference.

Iowa Mentor Elated

Bob Cummings, Iowa's coach, said that the Hawkeyes' 7-6 upset over Penn State Saturday was "Iowa's biggest victory in 20 years." It also gave Penn State its worst start in six seasons and appeared to drop the Nittany Lion out of Eastern championship contention unless something drastic happens to Pittsburgh, Boston College, and Rutgers.

The Boston College Eagles, who scored the most surprising upset of opening day two weeks ago, beating Texas, played their second game Saturday night and beat Tulane, 24-3, in the New Orleans Superdome. President Ford sat through the first half of the game in a private suite.

Earlier in the day, Ford's alma mater, Michigan, showed no mercy toward Jimmy Carter's alma mater, Navy, by trouncing the Middies, 70-14.

In the other major surprises of the day, Houston upset Texas A. and M.

21-10. Texas beat Arizona, whipped Illinois, 34-7, which had not wide a back against State, 31-22.

The Houston Cougars posted to be much of a their first season as a 12 Southwestern Conference, now has two league vic-

torious games, leads the conference, upset one of the top 100 for the 1976 title.

Strangers and Bill Stanfill straight groupings. Navy and Indiana have longest current winning streaks: The Scarlet out Princeton, 17-0, and Toledo, 27-14.

Pitt's Tony Dorsett set yards of Archie Grambling's rushing record of 5,177 gained 112 yards as the Temple, 21-7. Dorsett as the first half after receiving a bruise in an early play of Southern California yards and the Houston Cougars' 31-13 victory over

Gottfried Upsets Nastase, Reaches Final With Connors

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Brian Gottfried upset Ilie Nastase, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, in the semifinals of the \$125,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis tournament at Pauley Pavilion today.

In the second semifinal tonight Arthur Ashe overpowered Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-3, 6-3, blasting in his big serve and slamming groundstroke winners past the Mexican.
The final, with a \$20,000 first prize, is tomorrow night.
Gottfried broke service four times in the final set while losing his own serve three times his approach shots and backhand passes brought the victory.
Nastase, known for his antics on the court, was on his best behavior: His last effort was to break serve and tie the third set at 5-5.
Last night Gottfried won his quarter-final match when Jimmy Connors

gulled a muscle in his right side and had to retire at 6-6 in the first set.

Nastase defeated Dick Stockton, 6-1, 6-4. Earlier yesterday Ashe eliminated England's John Lloyd, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, and Ramirez downed Sandy Mayer of Wayne, N.J., 6-4, 6-3.

The injury was nothing new to Connors, but this was the first time in his career, amateur or professional, that he had had to default a match after he had started.

His right side has been a chronic problem for him and most recently flared up in Indianapolis earlier this summer. On that occasion, his opponent, Colin Dibley, was forced to retire with leg cramps before Connors did.
"I kept playing [for four games last night] because I didn't want to leave

the court until I knew I was out of the Pavilion of the University of Los Angeles.

Australia and Italy

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—Combe and Adriano Panza a stalemate today in match of the Davis Cup finals between Australia and Italy.

Newcombe won the first set, 6-4, but Panza tied, 2-2, in the third and stopped. The match ended tomorrow. Earl Alexander had evened for Australia at 2-2 but rado Barazzutti, 6-2, 6-

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Lange Phantom	165.00
Garmont Freestyle	135.00
San Marco Expo	125.00
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Mrs. Young Wins Carlton Golf by 5 Shots at 282

By FRED TUPPER
Special to The New York Times

CALABASES, Calif., Sept. 26—Donna Caponi Young has run away with the richest bonanza in women's golf. The 30-year-old blonde, twice United States Open champion, had a closing 72 for a total of 282 today and smothered the field in the \$205,000 Carlton. She won by five strokes as Judy Rankin, the leading money-winner this year, and Jane Blalock finished at 287 to tie for second.

The Carlton, a new tournament, had a first prize of \$35,000, plus a percentage of the gate. The issue was hardly in doubt after the second round. Buoyed by "positive thinking," Mrs. Young led by four shots at the halfway mark, by five after the third round and at one stage today was seven under par while none of the 61 other golfers were below par.

For a long time Sandra Palmer was one under, but she lagged down the stretch. Miss Blalock, who had seemed hopelessly out of it with a first-day 77, had a final 69. Yesterday she had eagled the long 18th hole, today she birdied it.

It was Mrs. Rankin, the first woman golfer to earn over \$100,000 in a year, had any regrets, it was a nine-foot putt that tipped out before a crowd of more than 15,000 massed around the home hole.

Kathy Martin, who lives up the road at Thousand Oaks, had two brave 69's at the end and tied with Pat Bradley at 288. Carolyn Kertzman and Jan Stephenson, an Australian, had 289. Debbie Austin, the opening-day leader with 68, was tied at 290 with Gloria Ehret and Miss Palmer.

It was tough going early on, Mrs. Young admitted. On the first hole, her second shot found the rough in heavy grass. She pitched again into deep tangle, then chipped to six feet and got the putt in.

A pitch to six feet meant another par on the second hole, and a 5-iron gave her a putt of 15 feet that lipped out on the fourth.

"I was still nervous," Mrs. Young said. "I thought of golf power and positive thinking. I squeezed my fingers together—and nothing worked."

Then, however, a 10-foot putt rolled in for a birdie on the fifth hole and a 17-footer on the seventh, and she was away.

As she made the turn in 35 and was still seven under, there was hardly a challenge in sight. After seeing Mrs. Rankin get a birdie ahead of her on the 10th, Mrs. Young momentarily misjudged the hole. She used an 8-iron, was short by 50 feet and three-putted.

She played the treacherous 14th perfectly. She hit a 3-iron to six feet from the flag, where there was no way to stop a downhill putt except sink it. It dropped in.

Mrs. Young had one more problem. A drive off the 15th went into a stream, and she had to take a stroke penalty. Then she hit to three-putt from 60 feet on the 18th, she said. "I hit that last one on the high side."

Easy sailing, then. A lovely pitch to five feet on the 18th should have gone down, but rolled wide. It didn't matter. The applause roared down. And Donna had taken the biggest one ever, on her own course.

"It compared with coming from five strokes back to win the 1969 Open," she said. "But this is unbelievable. I was trying to keep money out of it."

For Mrs. Rankin, it was a "personal, private victory." She was trying hard to be second, so as to be assured the top place on the year's money list with \$138,600, unheard of until now.

"I knew unless I got on a streak, I couldn't catch her the way she was going, but it hurt to three-putt from 60 feet on the 18th," she said. "I hit that last one on the high side."

A Wolfhound Best in Show At Brookville

By WALTER R. FLETCHER
Special to The New York Times

BROOKVILLE, L.I., Sept. 26—Ch. Wild Isle Warlock, the biggest dog in the ring, won the biggest prize of his career today when he gained the top award at the 84th annual Westbury Kennel Association Show at the New York Institute of Technology.

"He's a third generation of my breeding," said Jim Bregy, a Weston, Conn., housewife who is the dog's handler. "He's the best Irish wolfhound I've seen in this country," said Mrs. August Riggs 4th of Woodbine, Md., who named the 150-pound wheaten as best in the field of 2,136. "He's a beautiful mover, has an excellent coat and is well balanced." It was high praise, indeed, for Mrs. Riggs has been judging since 1929.

The 3-year-old wolfhound is a specialist of sorts. Six times he has taken specialties, including the national in 1974, '75 and '76. He also has won three other specialties. Warlock came out of the classes at Ramapo in 1974 to take his only other best-in-show award, gaining his title at the same time.

The leading contenders were an Irish water spaniel, Anne Snelling's Ch. Oaktree's Irishocrat, from Ottawa, and a Pekinese, Ch. Yang Kee Bernard, owned by Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords Jr. of New York and Michael Wolf of Christians, Pa. The Canadian spaniel has 17 top awards, including Westchester and the Poise. The last came at Ox Ridge nine days ago.

J. C. Snead Shoots a 68 for 274 And Captures Kaiser Golf by 2

NAPA, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP)—J.C. Snead shot a final round of four-under-par 68 today and denied Johnny Miller a third consecutive victory in the Kaiser International open golf tournament.

Snead, the 34-year-old nephew of Sam Snead, scored his second victory of the season and sixth of his career with a 274 total, 14 under par, on the 6,849-yard north course at the Silverado Country Club.

It is on that course, between the 10th and 11th holes, that Miller has built a home. He had won this event with relative ease the last two years. He appeared about to do it again with a course-record 63 in the first round. But he could do no better than par 72 in the next two rounds and then flashed into the lead early in the final round with a string of three consecutive birdies beginning on the third hole.

But on the sixth, a relatively easy par four, he bunkered his approach, blew it out to about 8-10 feet and then three-putted. It was a double bogey 6. He never really recovered, but did manage to salvage a share of second with a 69 and a 276, two shots back.

Gilbert Ties Miller
Gibby Gilbert, who had led going into the final round, birdied his final hole for a 71 and a tie with Miller for second. Miller Barber was next at 277 after a closing 71 in the cloudy autumn weather.

The victory was worth \$35,000 from the total purse of \$175,000 and placed Snead's earnings for the year at \$191,807, the best of his nine-year career.

reer. He moved into fifth place on the season's money-winning list.

Snead started the day one shot back of Gilbert with Miller another stroke behind. Miller's fast move beginning on the third sent him to the lead and his big gallery of friends and neighbors believed—he was about to win again. He held a one-stroke lead going to the sixth tee, had his game in gear and was playing his home course.

But he hit that bunker from the middle of the fairway, then three-putted. Snead, playing behind him, birdied the fifth almost simultaneously with Miller's double bogey.

It was a three-stroke swing. Snead had the lead and never let go.

Hughes and Nets Agree; Center Will Report Today

Kim Hughes, the Nets' center agreed last night to report to preseason training camp after an agreement was reached on his contract.

In a statement, the Nets announced: "Kim Hughes has decided to honor his contract and the Nets have clarified his bonus arrangement."

Hughes has two years left on his three-year contract reportedly worth \$110,000.

The Nets have adjusted incentive and performance provisions in his contract that could increase the 24-year-old center's salary. He will be in camp today at Purchase, N.Y., for his physical and first workout.



Associated Press

Using his teeth to remove his gloves after a workout here

Fans Swing In From All Corners for Fight

From Page 43

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Clinch n Crown

From Page 43

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from Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Penn-
sylvania, Rhode Island, Delaware and
the District of Columbia.

The Eastern package was bought by
10 people. From Atlanta, Boston and
Washington.

By far the most elaborate package
was put together by Regine, a French
entertainer and owner of discotheques
in Paris, Monte Carlo, Brazil and New
York. She has dubbed it, Regine Goes
to Ringside, and she has brought about
50 people from Paris along for the
festivities at a cost of \$300, exclusive
of air fare, but including dinner and
dancing at her New York club and a
\$300 ticket to the fight.

The Paris group, which did not char-
ter a plane here, will get a buffet din-
ner before the fight, which includes
such foods as duck, York ham with
fresh tomatoes and cold consomme
with sorrel and cucumbers, in Regine's
private room. Buses will transport them
to and from the fight, and afterward
there will be champagne and dancing
in the main room, and the promise of
Al Norton and George Foreman, the
former champion, in attendance.

Many of the members of this group
are part of the International Jet set,
a wealthy group of friends and trend
setters who tend to spend their money
rather conspicuously.

"They spend their money for less im-
portant reasons than this," said Peppo
Vanini, the manager at Regine's. "This
actually makes sense to me. Sometimes
they go to Timbuktu, just because
they're fond of the name. They are
rich, you know."

However, some of the Parisians, who
are feeling more economical than fes-
tive, are here for business purposes
anyway, said see the fight as an ex-
citing diversion. Maurice Benoit, who
plans to open a men's boutique in New
York next year, said, "I wouldn't have
come just for the fight; I'm not crazy.
[But] I had the perfect pretext for
coming to New York now."

Philippe Lambert, who is also in the
fashion business, insisted it was by
pure accident that the fight fell in line
with his business trip here. "The price
of the ticket seemed very steep," he
said. "But since I probably won't see
another fight for 10 years, I figured I
could splurge this time."

But Didier Forges, a businessman
who adores boxing and Ali, planned his
New York business around this fight. "I
probably would have gone just for the
fight anyway," he said. "It's not all
that far to New York really."

So they are all here. Soon to be
joined by the local jet-setters, such
people as Andy Warhol and Diane Von
Furstenberg at Regine's, amid the egg-
plant and silver decor, and the re-
volving strobe lights and the smoky
marble walls, the pattern of toilet
seats.

It is a big deal.
"Regine only does deals," Vanini
said, "if they are the best."



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American named "No. 1 choice for domestic travel." In a recent independent survey of its members—people who averaged 35 flights a year—the Airline Passengers Association named American "the number one choice for domestic air travel." And the overriding reason? "Service." For a copy of the survey, write APA, Box 2758, Dallas, Texas 75221.

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ong Miss
Reaches F
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Cowboys Beat Stubborn Colts, 30-27, On Late Field Goal, Staubach Passes

By AL HARVIN

In a game loaded with big plays, a 32-yard field goal by Ethen Herrera with 3 seconds left to play lifted the Cowboys to an exciting 30-27 victory over Baltimore yesterday in Irving, Tex.

Herrera's winning boot came after a 24-yard field goal with 28 seconds left by Tom Uhlhart of the Colts appeared certain to send the game into overtime.

But Roger Staubach, who had his biggest day in a Dallas uniform with 22 pass completions in 28 attempts for 239 yards and two touchdowns, threw three last-ditch passes. The first was

of a chance to score the only touchdown when Steve Shubert of the Bears fumbled a punt and gave the Falcons the ball on the Chicago 17. Hassel Stanback scored on a 3-yard plunge and Nick Mike-Mayer, who missed four field-goal attempts—three at 38 yards and one at 49—kicked the extra point. He added a 45-yard field goal with 1:55 left for Atlanta's first victory.

49ers 37, Seahawks 21
AT SEATTLE—Jim Plunkett, the former Stanford star acquired from New England in the offseason, picked apart the defenses of the expansion Seahawks. He completed 16 of 29 passes for 239 yards, with one interception. Leading by 24 points at halftime and taking advantage of Seattle mistakes, the 49ers struck for 17 points in the first 12 minutes. Paul Hoyer blocked Rick Engel's first punt setting up a Steve Mike-Mayer field goal that opened the scoring. Ralph McGill returned a pass 50 yards for a touchdown and Plunkett teamed with Gene Washington on a 38-yard scoring pass for a 17-0 lead.

N.F.L. Roundup

a 16-yarder to Drew Pearson. The second was incomplete, but an interference call against Derrel Luce gave the Cowboys the ball on the Baltimore 52. The third pass, also to Pearson, was for 18 yards and got the ball to the 14 and set up Herrera's heroics. Staubach, who was masterful all day despite a heavy second-half rain that made passing treacherous, rallied the Cowboys three times and put them ahead, 27-24, with 3:27 left on the 38-yard scoring pass to Billy Joe Dupree. Staubach has hit 56 of 78 passes for 822 yards for the undefeated Cowboys in the first three weeks of play. It was the first defeat for Baltimore.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AT PONTIAC, Mich. — A 1-yard touchdown pass from Greg Landry to Charlie Sanders with 2:05 left in the game brought Detroit to within one point of tying the game. But a faulty center snap was bobbled by Joe Reed, the holder, and Alan Page and Jim Marshall stopped them. The game, before a sellout crowd of 80,638, was delayed almost a half hour and Minnesota was penalized for showing up late. They arrived 10 minutes before game time after being caught in a traffic jam.

Falcons 10, Bears 0

AT CHICAGO—The Bears, winners of their first two games for the first time since 1971 and perched atop the Central Division, were beaten for the fourth straight time by the Falcons. The Bears dropped to second place. Atlanta fumbled away scoring opportunities early in the game but took advantage

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Patriots 30, Steelers 27

AT PITTSBURGH—Steve Grogan, the New England quarterback, engineered the Patriots' second starting upset in two weeks by passing for two touchdowns and running for one in the second half and erasing a 20-9 Pittsburgh lead. Grogan tossed scoring passes of 38 yards to Russ Francis, and 42 yards to Darryl Singley. Then he capped an 80-yard drive with a 6-yard sweep into the end zone, stiff-arming away Mean Joe Greene. Terry Bradshaw got the Steelers another touchdown on an 11-yard pass to Randy Grossman with 2:44 left, but a 47-yard field-goal attempt by Roy Germon in an effort to tie the game failed with 3 seconds left. There were nine turnovers in the first half, the Steelers losing six fumbles, and the Patriots' place-kicker, John Smith, turning three into field goals.

Raiders 14, Oilers 13

AT HOUSTON—Mike Rae, a rookie in the N.F.L. who spent three years in the Canadian Football League started his first game in place of the injured Kenny Stabler. Rae, who played collegiate football at Southern California, tossed two touchdowns, passed for 93 yards to Cliff Branch as Oakland remained unbeaten with three victories. Bills 14, Buccaneers 9
AT TAMPA—O. J. Simpson was held deficits twice before winning his first 33 yards rushing on 20 carries, and Buffalo had to fight its way back from deficits twice, before winning its first game. Joe Ferguson connected on scoring pass plays of 58 and 15 yards to his wide receivers, Bob Chandler and Reuben Gant, in the second and fourth quarters.

Broncos 44, Browns 13

AT DENVER—Rick Upchurch, a speedy second-year wide receiver out of the University of Minnesota, returned two punts for touchdowns and Calvin Jones, a cornerback, scored on a fumble and ran it back 45 yards for a score. Upchurch's first punt return was a 73-yarder in the first period. He had a 47-yard return for a score in the third period when Denver scored for three touchdowns in 3½ minutes.

Saints 27, Colts 17

AT KANSAS CITY—Hank Stram picked up his first victory as the Saints' coach against the team he led for 15 seasons. Tony Galbreath, who raced 74 yards for a first-half touchdown and kicked a Chuck Muncie for 272 yards rushing, ran 9 yards for the go-ahead touchdown, making it



The Colts recovering a Cowboy fumble in the first period of Irving, Tex., yesterday. Play set up a Baltimore score.

Rally From 10-Point Deficit Vanquish the Giants by 24-10

Continued from page 1

87 National Football League successions. And Rick who was the hero with Minnesota, left with a twisted knee. He is expected to be out for the season. The bruises to ego were more than the physical ones. Craig Morton suffered four times, and in the fourth quarter twice, probably a touchdown early, for their field goal, carrying 12 times, and also turned up a couple of times. St. Doug Kotar, with 3 carries, and Bob the touchdown pass, were the bright- York's offense.

of sorts was reached half soon after Tom field goal had tied. The Giants marched to the Ram 22 after third down with Morton slipped and sump, losing about a the Giants decided to fourth down, he was a foot short. ver by Giants will even at that point of the quarter, with down in its own territory a few seconds later. Morton passed on his own 27. The Walter Gillette, who Robertson, and Steve interception, on the end 3 yards as the m scored his spectacular first play of the Harris' toss to the e 25, shook off Brad to the middle and k of Giants who could him just as his line. He had scored in

the second quarter on a 10-yard sweep and right end. A clipping penalty on the following kickoff made the Giants start on their own 15, and a sack made them punt from the 19. This time they averted a Ram touchdown only because Larry McCutcheon fumbled at the goal line, and a roughing-the-kicker penalty saved them from yielding the ball near midfield. But on the next sequence Morton was sacked and then intercepted by Robertson, and Jim Bertelsen scored the final touchdown from the 1.

STATISTICS OF THE GAME

Giants	Rams
First downs	20
Rushing yardage	42-168
Passing yardage	119
Passes	14-28
Interceptions	1
Punts	4-42
Fumbles lost	2-1
Yards penalized	35

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHES—Giants: Kotar, 19 for 108 yards; Cooke, 12 for 22; Hall, 4 for 28; L.A., 19 for 87 yards; Rams: Morton, 14 for 26 for 148 yards. L.A., 22 for 177.

RECEPTIONS—Giants: Tucker, 4 for 40 yards; Gillette, 3 for 21; Kotar, 2 for 20 yards; L.A.: H. Jackson, 4 for 80 yards; L.A.: H. Jackson, 4 for 80 yards.

Giants-Rams Scoring

Time	Score	Play
3:00	0-0	First quarter
10:00	0-7	Danelo, 22-yard field goal. After 77-yard march to Ram 14. Key play: Morton pass, 21, to Robinson, to Ram 14.
14:00	0-10	Tucker, 14, pass from Morton, at 12:22. Danelo, kick. 32-yard drive off interception by Hughes. Key play: Morton pass, 10, by Tucker on third down for first down on 17.
19:00	7-10	Cappelletti, 10-yard sweep, at 9:57. Dempsey, kick. 61-yard march from kickoff. Key plays: 14-yard pass to Jackson and Klein; McCutcheon and Cappelletti runs, 12 yards each.
24:00	10-10	Dempsey, 45-yard field goal, at 3:38. Key play: Harris pass, 32, to Jackson, to Giant 33.
29:00	17-10	Cappelletti, 32, on pass from Harris, at 0:11. Dempsey kick. Second play after interception by Procca on Giant 35.
31:00	24-10	Bertelsen, 1, at 13:02. Dempsey, kick. After interception by Robertson to Giant 13.

Summary and Statistics of N.F.L. Games

Conference	Game	Score
AMERICAN CONFERENCE	AT SAN DIEGO: San Diego 13, Baltimore 10	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	
	AT TAMPA: Tampa Bay 14, Buccaneers 9	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE	AT SEATTLE: Seattle 21, Seahawks 37	
	AT CHICAGO: Chicago 10, Bears 0	
	AT PONTIAC: Detroit 14, Vikings 9	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT TAMPA: Tampa Bay 14, Buccaneers 9	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	

Nat'l Football League

League	Game	Score
AMERICAN CONFERENCE	AT SAN DIEGO: San Diego 13, Baltimore 10	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	
	AT TAMPA: Tampa Bay 14, Buccaneers 9	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE	AT SEATTLE: Seattle 21, Seahawks 37	
	AT CHICAGO: Chicago 10, Bears 0	
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	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT TAMPA: Tampa Bay 14, Buccaneers 9	
	AT HOUSTON: Houston 14, Oilers 13	
	AT DENVER: Denver 44, Browns 13	
	AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh 27, Steelers 27	
	AT KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 27, Saints 17	

Saturday's College Football

Game	Score
Alabama 42, Vanderbilt 14	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	
Albany 27, Brockport 13	

Sports Today

BASEBALL
Nets vs. Montreal Expos, twilight-night doubleheader, at Shea Stadium, Roosevelt Avenue and 136th Street, Flushing Meadows, Queens, 5:30 P.M.
FOOTBALL
Eagles vs. Washington Redskins, at Philadelphia, (Television—Channel 7, 9 P.M.) (Radio—WYCA, 9 P.M.)
HARNESS RACING
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yonkers Avenues, 8 P.M.
Mendowings Race Track, East Rutherford, N.J., 8 P.M.
Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, 1 P.M.
Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway, 8:30 P.M.
HOCKEY
Rangers vs. Philadelphia Flyers, preseason game at Madison Square Garden, Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street, 7:30 P.M. (Radio—WNEW, 7:30 P.M.)
JAI-ALAI
Bridgeport Fronton, 253 Kosuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., 7:15 P.M. (Exit 28, Connecticut Turnpike).
THOROUGHBRED RACING
Belmont Park, Elmont, L.I., 1:30 P.M.
Monmouth Park, Oceanport, N.J., 2 P.M.
ran it 53 yards to tie the score at 7-7, and Tom Casanova intercepted a Carlos Brown pass and returned it 33 yards for the Bengals' final score. The Bengal defense held Green Bay to 71 yards rushing and minus-35 passing—a net-game total of 36—and sacked Dickey and Brown five times.

High Tides Around New York

Spot	Sandy Hook	Wahala	Shinnecock	Fire Island	Manhasset	New London
Sept. 27	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31
Sept. 28	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31
Sept. 29	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31
Sept. 30	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31
Oct. 1	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31
Oct. 2	11:11	11:27	11:43	11:59	12:15	12:31

United Artists

Extends An Invitation to

SPORTSWRITERS OF THE WORLD

IN NEW YORK FOR THE ALL-NORTON FIGHT

We don't know how the fight will go Tuesday night, but we promise you the best fight of your life

TONIGHT

at a Special Sportswriters Showing of an extraordinary new movie

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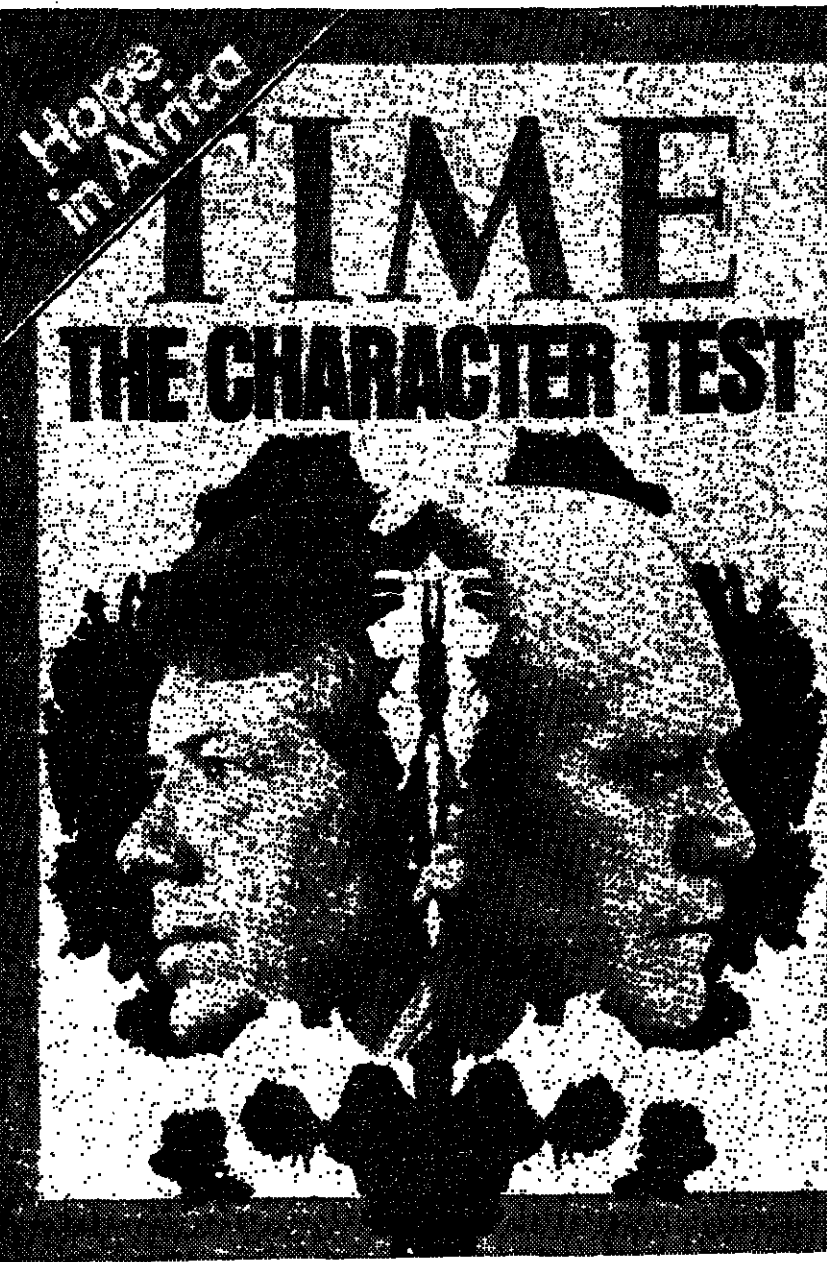
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711 Fifth Avenue, Tel. 751-9082

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WEEKEND MOVIE CLOCK

Friday in **The New York Times**

Advertising

Beginning of Ford's Paid TV Spots

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

The first of President Ford's paid political television advertising in the current campaign broke last night (just a one-minute spot on two networks), but it's just the beginning. There will be plenty of five-minute spots and 30-second commercials and all will have the same background song, "Feeling Good About America," written especially for the race by an advertising man.

The five-minute spots will begin running today using the three networks. "Two are done and four more are ready to come out of the labs," said Malcolm D. MacDougall, creative director of Campaign '76, the house agency set up for the campaign. "I think we can hold people and make our point with them."

"They may not be something you'd enter in the Cannes Film Festival, but he [the President] is sincere and gets the message across."

Those commercials, and the ones that are to come, have been fashioned from film footage shot in a cinéma vérité fashion by three crews who filmed the President during speeches, around the White House or during unstructured interviews. "You really get out of them what he thinks about things," said Mr. MacDougall.

The film crews are under the direction of producers with documentary experience and they are headed by Thomas Angell, formerly of the Public Broadcasting Service.

Mr. MacDougall, who in real life is executive vice president and creative director of Humphrey Browning MacDougall, Boston, admits that while he has the title creative director at Campaign '76 he's "not directing all the creative."

That's because the operation is really being run by Bailey & Deardourff, political advertising specialists in Washington. And John Deardourff ("He feels there's quite a difference between product and political advertising.") is the real overseer of the creative output.

The two men know each other from a New Jersey political race that both worked on when Mr. MacDougall was at Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, and moonlighting.

Humphrey Browning MacDougall was retained by Campaign '76 a couple of days before the Kansas City convention and it was then that the 40-page copy platform or plan of attack was written on the basis of "good data."

"The basic job is projecting President Ford as he really is," said Mr. MacDougall during an interview in New York last week. "People feel very good about him. America likes him a lot. People see him as a decent honest guy although they don't give him a lot of credit for what he's done. They don't think he's the cleverest man who ever went to the White House, but people will accept a lot of favorable things that we'll project."

The Boston ad executive sort of thought the political assignment might be part time but now finds "I'm working more than full time."

Working with him as writers are Robert Gardner, formerly of J. Walter Thompson, San Francisco, who wrote the song, and Dennis Altman, an loan from Marschall, one of the Interpublic Group of Companies. Jack Frost is art director.

Campaign '76, which has offices in Washington and New York, maintains its own film editing facilities here. "The savings are enormous and the speed probably can't be matched by any regular agency. There's very little wheel spinning," commented Mr. MacDougall.

Most of the President's advertising will be in television, Mr. MacDougall said, estimating the figure at some 75 to 80 percent, but there will also be a lot of radio and toward the end of the campaign newspaper and farm journal advertising.

There is less money available for advertising than in previous Republican Presidential campaigns because of election reform laws. And notes Mr. MacDougall, "all peripheral campaigns have gone by the board—nothing aimed at the young nothing aimed at the old. It's the best thing that could happen, we concentrate on what we're doing and there's less wasted effort."

Soups for Dunkin' Donuts

In a big move toward menu diversification, the Dunkin' Donuts chain is adding eight kinds of soup to the traditional fare—pastries, coffee and soft drinks.

The concept, tested in parts of Maine

Fleischmann Planning Promotion of Potcheen

Potcheen is Irish moonshine. Potcheen, however, is something else again. It's a distilled spirit (80 proof) made by Iverman Distillers in County Cork, Ireland, and distributed in limited quantities here since early this year by Fleischmann Distilling.

Potcheen — pronounced like potcheen—is illegal and is made variously from barley, potatoes or sugar and molasses. Potcheen on the other hand is quite legal and has a sugar cane base. A taster described it as sort of a combination of rum and vodka and a good mixer.

Fleischmann, which hasn't been promoting it, now plans some advertising concentrated in the New York area and if Potcheen catches on here it will be pushed in Boston, San Francisco and Chicago next year.

The advertising will be heavily in trade publications with some directed at consumers through newspapers and magazines. Ted Bates & Company is working on it right now using the theme, "Potcheen, the spirit of Ireland." Faith, it sounds like Irish tequila.

and New Hampshire, is now going to roll out nationally with radio and newspaper advertising support. Some consideration is being given to spot TV.

Dunkin' Donuts, which is calling the new line Super Soups, has an in-house ad agency. The creative work for the introduction was done by Schmalenberger & Nargassans, Boston. D.D. may run its own advertising internally but its going outside for the soup. A separate company is making it to Dunkin' Donuts specifications. Too many cooks, etc.

Getting Out the Vote

Needham, Harper & Steers is the volunteer agency that has prepared the two-stage advertising campaign to encourage people to register and vote now being distributed by the Advertising Council. The sponsoring organization is the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

In keeping with the country's 200th anniversary the print ads feature some well known personalities of the past. Martha Washington, for example, says, "When my husband George was running for President, even he wasn't sure where to register to vote." And dear old Ben Franklin says, "200 years ago I didn't know where to register, either."

Benihana to Harvey Agency

The Benihana of Tokyo restaurant chain is moving its advertising account to James Neal Harvey Inc., from Ron Marvin Inc., which used to be Kracauer & Marvin.

The Harvey shop reports that the account will hit over \$1 million. The chain owns 14 restaurants, has plans for six new ones and also franchises.

New Magazine for Time

Time magazine will in February be introducing what it believes to be the first demographic edition of a magazine in distribution in Europe. Called EuroExecutive, it will go to 85,000 of the newsmagazine's 370,000 circulation. Some 68 percent of the readers will be in business and industry while the remainder are in non-medical professions and government.

People

James R. Adler, senior vice president of Compton Advertising, appointed director of international operations. Lester Colodny elected senior vice president of Needham, Harper & Steers Inc.

Alan F. Mooney appointed vice president and general manager of Ogilvy & Mather, San Francisco.

Robert B. Hotz named publisher-editor of Aviation Week, succeeding Reginald A. Hubley, who has been named publisher of American Machinist. Both magazines are published by McGraw Hill Publications.

Addenda

Field and Stream will increase its black and white advertising rate by 7 percent and its four-color rate by 9 percent with its February issue.

California Begins Quake Warnings

Continued From Page 33

produced for only \$28,000 that was initiated this weekend is designed to shake Californians' traditional apathy toward earthquakes.

The state Office of Emergency Services hired Mel Blanc, a multivoiced actor who created the voices of Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig and many other cartoon characters, to produce 10 radio spot announcements that it hopes will bring home to Californians the danger of earthquakes and persuade them to prepare for a serious tremor.

A movie production company was retained to make four television spot announcements, featuring a Los Angeles mime, Antonion Hodek, to show viewers what to do—and not to do—during an earthquake.

Public Service Messages

The recorded spot announcements are being sent to approximately 400 radio stations and 60 television stations in the state, which are being asked to broadcast them free as public service messages.

In one radio spot, after an introductory "beep, beep," the voices of the "roadrunner" and his nemesis, a coyote, urge listeners to stay out of damaged buildings following an earthquake because of the risk of aftershock. In another, Bugs Bunny advises school chil-

dren to dive underneath their desks if they are caught inside during an earthquake, and to "cover your head with your arms and follow your teacher's instructions. If you're outside, stay away from buildings."

Listeners and viewers are urged to keep a radio, flashlight, first aid kit, and emergency food and water supplies in their homes. They are told that tables and doorway arches provide good protection if the are caught inside during a quake and they are instructed to gently stop their cars at a safe point if they are driving when one occurs.

And, they are repeatedly urged to stay away from windows during an earthquake, especially large ones. In one spot announcement, Bugs Bunny advises Daffy Duck "Not to watch the action" during an earthquake.

Jews Contribute to N.A.A.C.P.

Gifts and loans of more than \$20,000 by the American Jewish Committee and some of its chapters and members to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were announced over the weekend. The money was to help the N.A.A.C.P. on a \$1.5 million bond it has been ordered to post by Saturday to appeal a \$1.1 million Mississippi damage award against the association for a 1966 merchants' boycott.

U.S. News & World Report

ARE UNIONS LOSING THEIR CLOUT?

AFTER BIG DEBATE

The Picture Now

DEALING WITH ANTI-UNION

U.S. News & World Report

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDDING

A.N.D.A.

NORTH ZONE PROJECT—FIRST STAGE

L.D.E. LOAN—426/SP-ES

CONTRACT NO.—ENERGY AND PARTICIPATION, INSTALLATION AND TESTING OF PUMPING EQUIPMENT AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATION AND CONTROL, FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF 9 PUMP STATIONS

The "ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL DE ACUEDUCTOS Y AL-CANTARILLADOS" (A.N.D.A.), of the Republic of El Salvador, invites firms with experience in the fabrication and installation of pumping equipment, for the transport of potable water from suction tanks, to participants in bidding No. IM 9/76.

The conditions for participation are described in the bidding documents under the Section "Instructions to Bidders".

This contract, for the design, fabrication, mounting and testing of pumping equipment, forms part of the "North Zone Project-Tier Stage", which will supply potable water to the Metropolitan Zone of San Salvador.

The equipment considered under this contract, shall operate in 9 pump stations located in the vicinity of the water collection points, and shall be installed over suction chambers, from where they will pump toward terminal tanks.

NAME OF PUMP STATION	PUMP HEAD	CAPACITY PER UNIT	NUMBER OF PUMPS	
			IN OPERATION	ON STANDBY
1. Springs in San Lorenzo	180 mts.	240 Liters	5	1
2. Springs in La Zona	186 "	100 "	3	1
3. Springs in Atiquiyá	8 "	50 "	1	1
4. Springs in Patzún	240 "	60 "	2	1
5. Springs in Coatepeque	180 "	100 "	1	1
6. Springs in San Marcos	180 "	100 "	1	1
7. Principal Station in Patzún, 64 Treatment	272 "	400 "	5	2
8. Tank Site at San Ramon	140 "	830 "	3	1
9. Tank Site at Escuintla "A"	170 "	600 "	3	1

The plans and documents relative to this building will be available for examination in the "Office of the North Zone Project" located at "Boulevard 28 Hipódromo Núm. 608, Colonia San Benito, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A." beginning Sept. 9, 1976, during office hours. They will also be available for examination only (not for purchase), at the offices of Burns & Roe International, Mercantil Plaza Building, Suite #1607, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00817.

The referenced documents consist of the following: Information, Contract Conditions, Specifications, and Plans and same may be purchased through payment of \$280.00 (Colones), A.N.D.A., however, will reserve the right of ownership of their content.

Bids shall be presented at the "Project Office" no later than November 12, 1976, at 4:00 P.M., at which time they will be opened.

APPROXIMATE DATES

Awarding December 12, 1976

Signing of Contract January 12, 1977

Begin Construction February 1, 1977

End Construction September 1, 1978

This project is partially financed by the "Inter-American Development Bank" (IDB), consequently, for the equipment installation and testing, only those companies from eligible member countries of I.D.B. can participate in the bidding. The material and equipment that are offered, must originate from these eligible member countries.

L.E.D. WATCHES

Ladies' and Men's 5 and 8 function. Cased in the U.S. Minimum order 100 units. Priced from \$18/unit. Special discounts in large quantities. Our president will be in NYC Thurs., Fri., & Sat., 9/30-10/2. Call now for immediate delivery or for an appointment, (415) 348-8230, P.O. Box 352, San Mateo, CA 94401.

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It's the day Craig Claiborne stirs you to great new heights in your kitchen.

(He does great things for your reputation as a cook in The New York Times Magazine on Sundays, too.)

The New York Times

فانص الامير

كثير من الناس

How to talk to big spenders without spending big

Or why two of TIME's newest editions are among our most successful.

g idea of TIME has always been to give users the most for their money—the most efficient the most readership among their best markets without waste or redundancy. Hence TIME's unparalleled array of special advertising editions. seldom have we hit the mark so accurately as we have done with TIME Z—our ZIP Edition and our TOP MANAGEMENT Edition.

are aimed at top level people, the other in corporate hierarchy.

have been phenomenally successful. In six months of their first issues, TIME TOP MANAGEMENT has attracted 50 new advertisers, for a total of more than a million dollars—and ZIP has attracted 41 advertisers investing over a million dollars.

Why what seems to be working so well for so many advertisers is worth knowing more about. Here is a reminder of the marketing virtues of each:

TIME Zip Edition concentrates its 1,200,000 circulation on the ultra-high income demographic, the highest-income ZIP Code Areas in 158 markets coast to coast.

These are the geographic 20% that account for up to 60% of the sales of goods and services in America.

Why this stuff indeed, as advertisers have been quick to realize. TIME ZIP has already attracted a wide range of manufacturers and dealers in automobiles, motor homes, furniture, hi-fi equipment and business equipment; distillers and liquor; tourist agencies; insurance companies;

book, record, theater and health clubs; even tree surgeons.

With TIME ZIP, more than any other edition of any magazine, you're talking to an audience that is by definition virtually inflation-proof. If they like it, they can buy it.

13 black-and-white pages in TIME ZIP Edition comes in for well under \$200,000.



TIME Top Management is the only magazine in America addressed exclusively to the top rung of the company ladder. Circulation is 300,000—a cross section of just those TIME subscribers who have identified themselves as Top Management.

It's the most selective of all business media—and the most efficient: it reaches more top management people, at lower page rates, than any of the traditional business-oriented media.

Small wonder that so many different advertisers are buying so much room at the Top. Among the many categories: financial, travel, corporate, site development, business equipment, insurance.

If you sell any of these goods or services, shouldn't you be in there with your competition?

13 black-and-white pages in TIME TOP MANAGEMENT is only \$87,230.

A nice bonus: whatever the advertising edition, the environment is still TIME, The Weekly News-magazine that has won more awards for editorial excellence than any other magazine.

TIME. Where innovation is nothing new.

Wednesday
Food

The Labor Scene

Changing Industrial Relations Pattern

By A. H. RASKIN

The administration slate in the bitter contest for control of the huge United Steelworkers of America does not intend to let its militant challenger, Ed Sadlowski, monopolize the progressive side of the battlefield.

One result of this determination is a virtual certainty that the union will go to the bargaining table in basic steel next year with a program calling for innovations that could reshape the entire pattern of industrial relations in the United States.

L. W. Abel, the union's retiring president, has already proclaimed its intention of pressing for lifetime job guarantees in the 1977 contract talks. Now Lloyd McBride, the St. Louis district director, who heads the five-man "unity ticket" carrying the establishment flag in next February's referendum, is sponsoring another substantial departure from the traditional balance on the labor-management front.

He wants to transform the grievance process, bedrock of in-plant relations, by extending into the steel mills the concept that "a person is innocent till proved guilty."

"That concept applies everywhere in our system of justice except the workplace," said Mr. McBride. "The way it is now the company can fire or punish

a worker, then we have to wait for redress till we've gone through the whole grievance machinery, right up to arbitration if necessary. We are determined to reverse that so that the worker stays on the job till the employer has proved his case. It makes sense to do it that way except perhaps where violence or some other special circumstance is involved."

The proposal to turn the grievance procedure upside down and other reforms to be put forward by the McBride slate reflect the seriousness with which the union hierarchy views the Sadlowski presidential bid, even though Mr. McBride insisted that the feedback he got from the field indicated that the rank and file was not "buying" the 38-year-old insurgent's attacks on the Abel record.

Mr. Sadlowski, who upset the administration two years ago by his resounding election victory for director of the big Chicago-Gary district, has built his campaign on charges that the leadership has developed too cozy a partnership with the steel industry.

He contends that the interests of the members are being sacrificed, specifically through the union's surrender of the right to strike next year as part of an experimental negotiating agreement aimed at insuring long-term labor peace. Under the pact any disputes over new contract terms are to be resolved through binding arbitration.

Mr. McBride rejects his rival's assertion that the accord, under which steel wages have gone up twice as fast as the cost of living, proves that the union leaders "are in bed with the bosses."

"Every steel company that starts up an operation in the South resists us to the very end," the administration candidate said. "They fight us every way they know how. We know who the bastards are: it's the employers. But that doesn't mean we don't sit down with the devil at bargaining time and get the best deal we can. There is only one way you can have collective bargaining and that is with the employees."

Mr. Sadlowski, for his part, is just as vehement in rejecting administration charges that his "hit-the-bricks" philosophy is a prescription for perpetual strikes.

"That is the furthest thing from the truth," he declared. "My argument is that you should not strip the muscle out of a man's arm. If the boss knows you won't strike, you have no leverage. The threat of a strike is what makes the boss move. The test of leadership is to know how to use that threat effectively."

Thus far the young rebel from South Chicago is running a one-man campaign but he expects to announce within a week or two a full five-member slate. He says it will cover the spectrum of the 1.4 million-member union, with representation from the union's staff as well as the rank and file. Asked whether any other district director will move away from what Mr. Abel often calls "the official family" to join his ticket, the maverick Mr. Sadlowski responded, "I'll hang loose on that one."

The contest would merit nationwide attention solely on the basis of the importance of the union, with 1.4 million members in aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, fabricating plants and can manufacturing as well as basic steel. But an extra dimension of interest has been added by the extent to which the race is viewed as a barometer of worker sentiment in a power push by young rebels bent on stopping the "collaborationist" trend in steel and other industries and returning labor to the confrontationist tactics of the early New Deal years.

Many other key unions are in process of leadership change but in most cases the newcomers to authority are dedi-



The battle for the leadership of the steelworkers heightened. Sadlowski forces have posted signs in Chicago. Lloyd McBride sought support at the recent union convention.

cated to continuation of the same fundamental policies as their predecessors. Mr. Sadlowski is one of the few committed to sweeping change. He declares himself "sick and tired" of the direction laid down by Mr. Abel, whom he accuses of forgetting that he worked for the workers, not they for him.

The pro-McBride elements see the issue in quite opposite terms. "What Sadlowski and the outside union-wreckers who support him are trying to do is go from the constructive policies of L. W. Abel back to those of the I. W. W. the old Wobblies, who wanted to blow up everything," is the way one administration stalwart sums it up.

What concerns many industrialists is that, no matter who wins the February election, the no-strike provision of the experimental negotiating agreement may become a casualty of the next contract round. While Mr. McBride in no way shares his foe's low regard for the peace pact, he stresses that it remains an experiment, with final judgment dependent on whether it proves as beneficial in 1977 as he feels it did in 1974.

"If it meets the test in 1977, it is quite likely that it will be renewed," Mr. McBride said. "If it does not, it is positive that it will not be renewed."

The yardstick will be whether the union and industry bargainers in steel can once again agree on all issues without having to invoke arbitration. "If we wind up having to go to arbitration on basic issues, it would blow the idea all to hell," he declared.

That could prove an epitaph in a year when the union is talking of raising such prickly issues as lifetime employment security, an upheaval in the grievance machinery and an extension of whatever breakthrough the Ford strikers make in their current battle to shorten work time.

Market Place

Last of the Exchange Funds

By ROBERT METZ

Exchange funds are like weeds. Congress chops them down, turns its back, and they come again.

Taxpayers who are aware of these investment vehicles — they permit a tax-free exchange of one or two holdings for shares in a balanced portfolio of stocks — are either mildly provoked as concerned citizens or overjoyed as investors.

The prospect for an exchange typically owns say, 1,000 shares of Exxon Corporation. Stock purchased many years ago at a fraction of today's price. Were he to sell his shares, the investor would be subject to a capital gains tax of 25 percent or more of the gain. Such gains frequently represent 90 percent or more of the proceeds.

The exchange funds are back again — but the latest green shoots may be the last of the species. In 1966, Congress ruled out such funds organized as corporations. But earlier this year the Vance Sanders Exchange Fund came to market as a California Limited Partnership and succeeded in bypassing Congress with a \$140-million exchange.

The omnibus tax bill, which President Ford is expected to sign within days, rules out the limited-partnership form of exchange fund, but allows six such funds already in registration to proceed.

Those six funds can be expected to leave brokers' shelves quickly. One of them, the Fidelity Exchange Fund of Boston, reportedly has received indications of interest amounting to more

than \$400 million. However, that fund, like the other five, is limited to a \$100 million exchange.

The State Street Exchange Fund of Boston is also oversubscribed in anticipation of President Ford's signature, as is the American General Exchange Fund of Houston.

The Equity Exchange Fund of Philadelphia, the Federated Exchange Fund of Pittsburgh and the Chestnut Street Exchange Fund of Atlanta are accepting deposits of securities or will be shortly.

Typically, exchange funds call for minimum investments of \$25,000, which can be made up of more than one security so long as the securities are acceptable to the fund. The prospectuses of the funds usually list securities regarded as acceptable without question.

Other securities offered by prospective investors are reviewed as received. The fund may also accept a limited percentage of investment-letter stock — shares restricted as to sale by the issuing corporation.

The investor is presumed to be protected by the selection process and his new shares represent an interest in the combined portfolio of "quality" exchanged shares.

Under the new legislation, the offering periods will be limited to 60 days after President Ford signs the tax bill. At the end of the offering period,

the fund will tell deposit securities it deems acceptable to the rest. Investors who are accepted have 10 days to the portfolio and withdraw. Exchange funds offer management making changes in holdings as the market conditions warrant. Change funds commonly pay quarterly dividends.

The exchange vehicle closed-end funds in that form may not add to the total capital. But unlike funds, they never sell at a discount. Individuals may withdraw exchange funds at any time representing their net asset share at closing prices on the day they do so.

Sponsors of the exchange that a particular stock is ranked among the market's best performers. The fund has prepared a list of 100 panics, only one of which, America Corporation, has the top 70 over each of years.

Thus, exchange funds, an individual may wish to share for a period of years to come in the future, gains — or losses — earned by professional managers.

In any event, the fund retains his original share change shares at death, thwarting the Treasury's good. Under current law, under the proposals just receive securities at a name at market price or original owner dies.

Exchange funds charge from 2.7 to 4.9 percent of shares deposited, depending on particular fund.

The magnificent Mercedes-Benz 450SEL: It's a world unto itself.

With its price of more than \$22,000, it's reasonable to expect that everyone — driver and each and every passenger — should enjoy every moment spent in the Mercedes-Benz 450SEL. Everyone does.

Because within its artfully sculpted contours, the 450SEL conceals an extraordinary array of creature comforts. Yet here is one car that appeals as strongly to the intellect as it does to the senses. Read on. Some surprises may be in order.

The Mercedes-Benz 450SEL is the contemporary version of the classic touring car. The automotive embodiment of elegance. To be sure, it is a driver's automobile, replete with dozens of stunning engineering developments. Most of them are unique to the 450SEL.

But the 450SEL is also a passenger's automobile, in which a host of biotechnological ideas have been beautifully translated into human terms. The result is pleasure... pure pleasure, whether you take the wheel or simply enjoy the ride.

Appeals to the senses

You enter the Mercedes-Benz 450SEL through doors, front or rear, that open a full 36 inches wide. Close the doors and you're wrapped in a sure, secure and satisfyingly luxurious environment. You savor satiny, premium leather—or, if it's more to your taste, rich velour. You settle into wide, anatomically correct seats, firmly sprung, whose individual suspension is actually tuned to the car's own suspension. You notice that all interior surfaces are padded and finished for safety as well as sumptuousness.

You defy the elements with a climate control system designed to automatically maintain the precise temperature you prefer at any setting between

65° to 85°. The system also defogs, defrosts, and dehumidifies. Eleven strategically placed and adjustable vents—and front doors that actually "breathe"—assure proper ventilation in every area of the car.

You observe the world outside through an expanse of tinted glass. If you are a passenger, unobtrusively sited rear reading lamps let you read or work at night without interfering with the driver's vision. Adjustable stereo speakers bathe you in sound at the touch of a switch. You cruise even the roughest roads with confidence, the result of the 450SEL's synergistic combination of independent suspension, 116.7-inch wheelbase and welded—not bolted—monocoque construction.

As you ride, you appreciate why 450SEL's must be assembled at so slow a rate. Time is lavished on hundreds of individual hand operations. Human touches, loving attention to detail that makes the 450SEL an automobile few—if any—automobiles in the world can even hope to match.

Appeals to the intellect

The 450SEL comes to you with a complement of safety, performance and comfort features—as standard equipment—that is almost unheard of these days. Your Dealer can give you the details.

The 450SEL is a sensibly complete car. It's fully equipped right from the start, and priced to reflect its essential honesty. What few items of optional equipment you might consider adding have more to do with your own sense of aesthetics, rather than engineering. Even so, the list is startlingly short. It includes such ultra-refined touches as an electric sunroof, heated seats, light-alloy wheels or rear-seat headrests.

Mercedes-Benz has achieved paralleled records in this on the average official over the past five years. Benz holds its value better than any other make of luxury America. Any other make. Given the extraordinary of the 450SEL, it seems that this car should enjoy resale value indeed.

HANDLING: A Mercedes-Benz for decades brought to a new standard of excellence in the 450SEL Touring Sedan.

COMFORT: In engineering, interior dimensions, quality of materials and on-board comfort for all its passengers.

SAFETY: Over 40 elements and tested in the 450SEL.

Standard Equipment in the Mercedes-Benz 450SEL:

- 1. Simrad Contact
- 2. Armrests, front and rear
- 3. Electric Antenna
- 4. Automatic Transmission
- 5. Breakdown, Transmission/Ignition System
- 6. Central Locking System
- 7. Cruise Control
- 8. 3-Speed Electric Windshield Wipers
- 9. Electrically Heated Rear Windows
- 10. O.I.S. Fuel-Injection System
- 11. Energy-Absorbing Front and Rear Bumpers
- 12. Four-Point Inertia-Red Seat Belts
- 13. Halogen Fog Lights
- 14. Fully Reclining and Adjustable Front Bucket Seats
- 15. Leather or Velour Upholstered Seats
- 16. Metallic Paint
- 17. Parcel Shelf
- 18. Plasticized Undercoating
- 19. Power-Brake System with 4-Wheel Disc Brakes
- 20. Power Windows
- 21. Radio AM/FM
- 22. Rear Window Wiper
- 23. Shock Absorbers
- 24. Speedometer
- 25. Tachometer
- 26. Tinted Glass
- 27. Viscous Coupling

The Mercedes-Benz 450SEL is virtually a limited-edition automobile. Only 5,423 will be imported in all of 1976, and only 17,418 have been available in America since its introduction. There is another advantage to the 450SEL that deserves your thought: Retained value. For the automobile industry, retained value is the ultimate test of quality. As you'd expect, year after year,

Applying the Go. When you buy a Mercedes-Benz 450SEL, you do so unthinkingly—as you would do to any other car. Contact your Benz Dealer. A conviction is easy to arrange. Mercedes-Benz. Engineered like no other.

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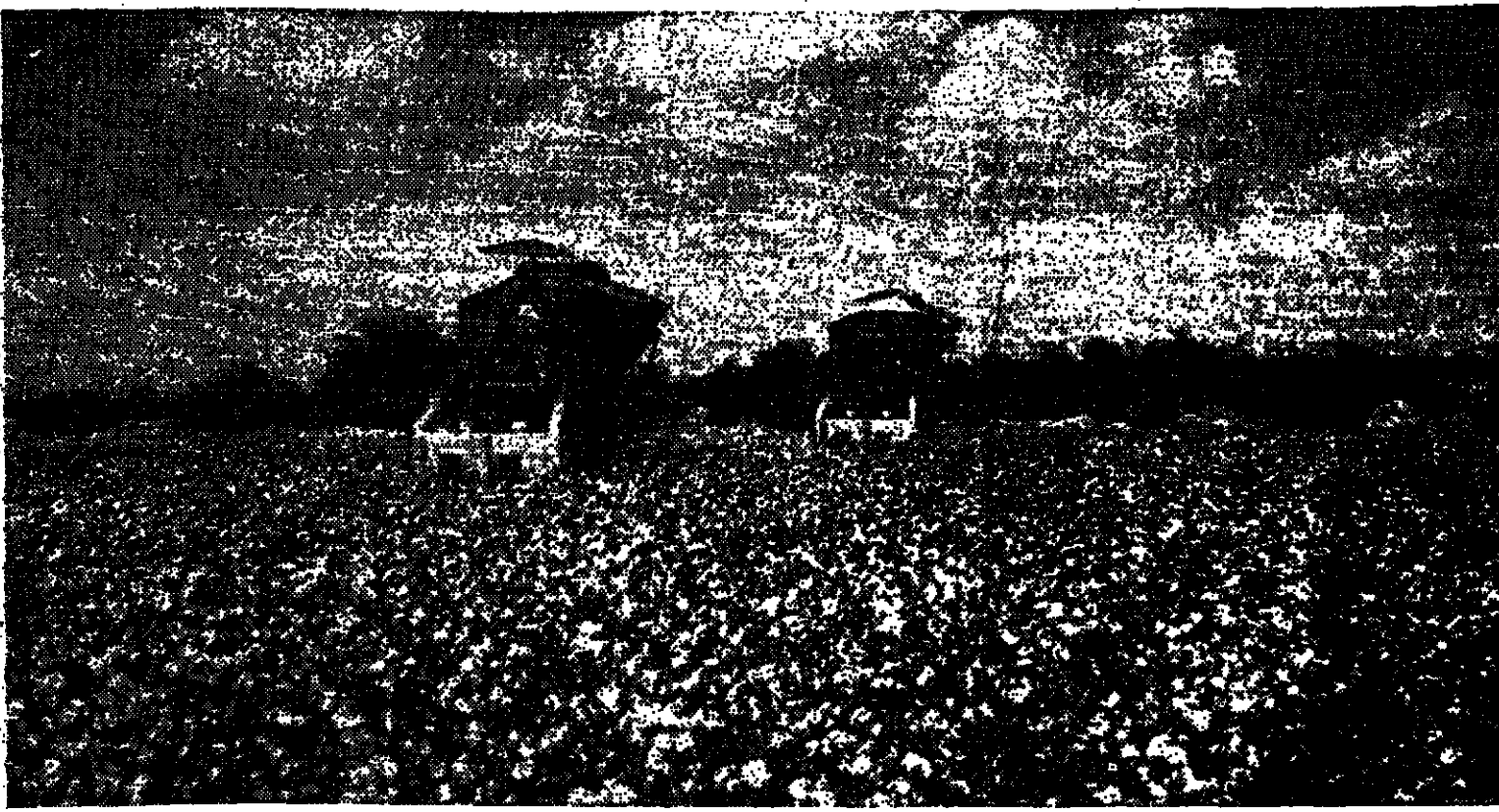
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Harvesters in a field in the Deep South where cotton is again king

Cotton Is Seeking Throne Lost to Polyester

BY KING

As a result of "South" marketing conduct research, King a decade ago by a polyester, is making return to his former... highest sustained... following the staidest history: consumer demand material, paced... 10 years, and the 1 year's planning is more than hold its... planting for years... stage Desired... st we had 12 1/2 mil- on this year, maybe Donald Debord, an the Cotton Council, tion that represents ry from grower to parer. "Our problem..."

Even so, this year's crop is 11.7-million acres, up sharply from the previous year's 9.8 million. And the outlook for next year is for an even bigger planting, on the order of 12.5 million to 13 million acres. The reason, of course, is price. Upland cotton, the industry standard, is currently selling for nearly 77 cents a pound, compared to a season average of 50 cents a pound for 1975. So dramatic and sustained has been the price increase that there is some fear that it will have a long-term negative effect: with cotton selling in the 70-cent range and polyester in the 50-cent range, as is the case at present, there is strong pressure on manufacturers to continue the switch to man-made fiber, just as the cotton industry is beginning to stop and possibly even reverse that trend. One possibility, according to a well-placed source in the cotton industry, is pressure from the cotton producers to ease restrictions on imports of cotton, maintaining price stability and slowing a possible stampede to polyester. Cotton demand is up worldwide, but even more important is that cotton on hand—the expected harvest plus what

was carried over from previous years —is very close to the expected total need, and may fall short. The carry-over from last year was a very skimpy 3.7 million bales (six to seven million is considered more nearly normal). This is a far cry from 10 years ago, when falling demand and a record crop produced an accumulated carryover of nearly 17 million bales—well over the crop that year—with a resulting price crash to 22-cents a pound. Since then, prices have been steadily up and this year soared well over expectations. The story of the cotton renaissance, moreover, is more than simply economic and agricultural—it is almost a primer of the New South—a tradition-steeped region that is meeting the industrial North on its own battleground with new techniques and new sophistication and if not precisely winning, at least beginning to hold its own. "The cotton industry has suffered from a lack of funding to confront man-made fibers in the battle for the market," said Gaylon Booker, director of market research for the Cotton Council. "Now, we're strongly committed to the principal that we must

have a strong program of research and promotion." For decades, as man-made fibers cut inexorably into cotton's share of the fiber market, growers did little more than to stand by and watch. "Oh, we made passes at promotion ever since the late 40's," said Dabney Welford of the Cotton Council's research department. "But never in a big way. Now that has changed." Share Slipped to 85 percent By 1971, the Cotton Council, with headquarters in Memphis, created an organization called Cotton Incorporated. Its headquarters were placed in New York City and a research and development facility built in North Carolina. The reasons were compelling. In 1920, when man-made fibers, rayon and acetate, first began to appear as a commercial reality, they commanded a negligible three-tenths of one percent of the market at the mills. Cotton held 88 percent. Wool, about 10 percent, and small amounts of imported flax and silk accounted for the rest. By 1930, cotton's share had slipped Continued on Page 53, Column 1

Lobbying by Employees For Companies Increasing Practice Found a Potent Political Weapon in Trying to Influence Legislation

By ROBERT LINDSEY Special to The New York Times

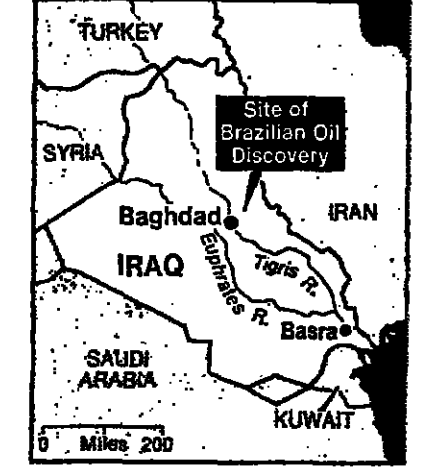
LOS ANGELES—When Congress was deciding this spring whether the nation's largest oil companies should be broken into smaller units, hundreds of letters arrived in Washington imploring Congressmen to vote against the measure. When Congress was debating recently the fate of the B-1 bomber, it was showered with thousands of letters and telegrams urging it to continue the controversial weapons project. When Californians were mulling over a ballot measure in June sharply limiting nuclear power plant construction, thousands of residents in the state were visited by neighbors and strangers urging them to vote against it. Tighter Antipollution Standards In each case, the lobbying was done by employees of corporations that would have been affected adversely by new laws. The incidents were evidence that American businesses are increasingly discovering—and using—a latent political force: their own employees. The advent of tighter air pollution standards has also produced an increase in corporate lobbying. One of the most extensive lobbying campaigns by employees occurred three years ago, when employees of Pan American World Airways round the world raised many tens of thousands of dollars to finance a campaign against what the airline claimed was discriminatory treatment toward it. The airline was then near bankruptcy. The employees placed full-page advertisements in The New York Times, The Washington Post and other newspapers

to carry the company's message of its treatment. They visited Congressmen and newspaper editors and spoke to organized groups. Although the airline formally disassociated itself from the effort, company officials admitted privately that they were strongly encouraging it, and at least in some cases, employees were given time off from work to do the organizational work involved. Major Goal Not Achieved The program failed to help Pan Am realize its principal goal—outright Federal subsidies. But many people close to the situation believe that it was probably a major factor in creating a political atmosphere that helped Pan Am substantially. The United States became tougher with foreign governments that Pan American asserted were discriminating against its United States International air mail rates were increased, and Pan Am derived lesser benefits helpful to its recovery. Charles Winner, a Los Angeles public relations man who specializes in managing campaigns for special interest groups, said employees could provide one of the cheapest and most effective ways of applying pressure in a campaign. "It's been done in the past," he said, "but I don't think it's ever been done to the extent it has been in the past year or two." Mr. Winner's company managed the successful campaign by utilities and other major businesses in California to defeat Continued on Page 52, Column 1

Brazil Is Hopeful Oil Discovery In Iraq Will Turn Into Bonanza

By JUAN DE ONIS Special to The New York Times

RIO DE JANEIRO — With Brazil's economic development and consumption of oil rapidly increasing, a search has been under way to find major new petroleum sources. Now, Government officials believe they have found their bonanza—6,000 miles away in Iraq. The discovery at Majnoon, north of Basra, by Braspetro, the exploration division of Brazil's state oil company, is so large that it could provide half of Brazil's imports by 1980, and the Iraqi oil would be about \$3 below the world market price, oil officials say. Under a risk contract for oil exploration signed with Iraq's national oil company three years ago, the Brazilian state oil company, Petrobras, is entitled to 20 percent of the oil discovered at Majnoon, and has an option to buy the rest at international prices. General Araken de Oliveira, president of Petrobras, said the well tests at Majnoon indicated a minimum production of 300,000 barrels a day, which could rise to 600,000 barrels daily with further drilling. Brazil's current national production is 175,000 barrels a day while imports are currently 700,000 barrels daily, at a cost of \$3.2 billion. Consumption is expected to rise to 1.2 million barrels by 1980, with imports of 800,000 barrels a day. Oil-Import Burden The burden of oil imports for Brazil's industrial economy is so heavy that it now takes all of this country's coffee and soybean exports to pay for oil imports. This has forced Petrobras to undertake oil-exploration ventures not only in Brazil, where results have been meager over the last 20 years, but also in oil countries abroad under risk contracts. By these terms, Brazil runs the risk of losing capital if no oil is found, but puts its money where the oil prospects are better than at home. The Iraqi venture has cost Brazil \$30

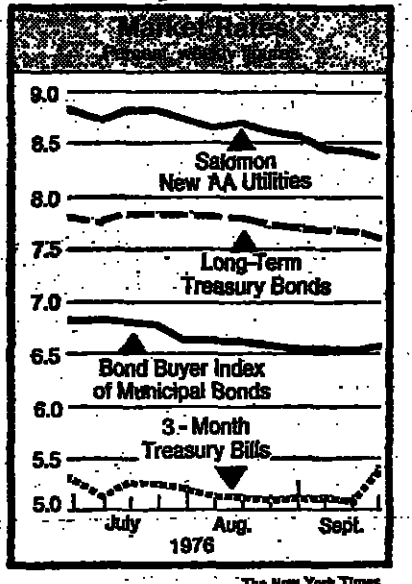


million, according to General de Oliveira. With the discovery of oil, the exploration costs will be paid by Iraq, and development costs for the field will be shared according to the production taken by each country. Petrobras has also entered into risk contracts for exploration in Libya and Algeria, and is studying a venture in Egypt. Exploration efforts in Brazil, with an annual budget of \$1 billion, have found an offshore field along the Atlantic coast off Campos, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Outlook at Campos Petrobras has announced that production from the Campos offshore field should reach 50,000 barrels a day when commercial production begins next year. The state oil company also announced recently that drilling in the mouth of the Amazon River off the territory of Amapa had produced indications of oil-bearing structure, with some gas production. The Amapa offshore area is one of the 10 regions in this country that Petrobras has offered for risk contract exploration to private oil companies. The companies accepted as possible bidders include Exxon, Shell and Elf/Erp, but no contracts have yet been signed. According to oil-industry sources, the terms offered by Petrobras, which has a monopoly on oil production in Brazil, are not very attractive in view of the uncertainties over the existence of large new oil deposits in Brazil.

EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Bonds Scheduled During Autumn

H. ALLAN High climbed sharply afternoon and again likely to continue to seek, many investment the wake of the Fed's sure of a weekly re-crease in the nation's supply. With the de-ate in the week, bond ant weak dropped for st time since mid-Over the course of rgan Guaranty Trust in its Money-Market er was gone and the had swung from vir-a grimmer autumnal and tax-exempt bond heavy supply of new sale this fall, and ge supply of unsold a recent sales of new no expectation that e will now move to downward, it seems and yields will have r to attract investors red-income securities corporate bonds for sale months now total more than \$1 billion



since the beginning of September. Still overhanging the market are \$250 million of new unsold corporate bonds that had been offered to investors this month, some at the lowest interest rates in nearly three years. In the tax-exempt bond market more than \$1.5 billion of new bonds are scheduled for sale over the next 30 days and while that is a manageable enough number, dealers' inventories of unsold bonds have grown. The total value of bonds advertised in the Blue List, a trade publication, has climbed to \$961 million, the highest in three years. In the Treasury securities market, the Federal Government is scheduled to sell \$2.5 billion of five-year notes tomorrow, and the rate is expected to be 7.1-8 percent or somewhat higher. A week ago, the rate might have been 7 percent or lower. The reason for the pronounced shift in the credit market, of course, is that \$4.5 billion increase in the nation's basic money supply that was announced last Thursday afternoon. Like so many drama critics, money market analysts over the weekend sought to recapture the excitement of the big increase in money. "A veritable moon shot," said Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis. "A real shocker," commented Aubrey G. Langston & Company. "Impossible to ignore," asserted John Novem & Company. "Dramatic and, to a large extent, unforeseen," said Salomon Brothers. Average Volume Increased For all the astonishment over the increase in the money supply, it has increased the average volume of checking account balances plus currency to \$308.8 billion, or only \$1.5 billion above its \$307.3 billion level in mid-August. Even with its record increase disclosed last week, the basic money supply was still growing within limits sought by the Federal Reserve. As a result, most money market analysts do not believe the Federal Reserve will tighten monetary conditions to slow down money growth, which is expected to flatten out in the weeks ahead anyway. "There is no reason," Lawrence A. Kudlow of Paine Webber said, "to expect

Commodities Bleak Outlook for Copper Prices

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Copper is an industry basic, just like bread and margarine to the individual—and about as glamorous. Yet probably no metal, including gold and silver, receives more careful study by commodity analysts, economists, Government experts and politicians seeking to find—and understand—economic trends. The current reading is that since copper is in the doldrums so is a large part of industry worldwide. Copper has many uses—electrical, construction, industrial machinery, transportation and ordnance. Demand for copper had been expected to perk after the summer vacation lull and Labor Day. Despite a price flurry about two weeks ago spurred by a report that the Government might stockpile some of the metal, prices moved along at low levels. Copper for December delivery trades around 67 cents a pound, compared with its high of 80.50 cents a pound on July 6. Continued on Page 53, Column 5

Smoke Means Money for Incense Maker

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14—Business is going up in smoke and that means money in the bank for Fred B. Block, a former California flower child. Mr. Block, 30, is the president of the Olfactory Corporation, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of incense with sales of more than \$2 million last year. The Los Angeles company sells its incense in stick form in 25,000 retail outlets in the United States and Western Europe. It is sold in Long Island supermarkets as well as to stores catering to flower children in Berkeley, Calif. "Everybody is buying incense these days," said Mr. Block, a short, slight man with an easy smile. "It used to be that only little old ladies and hippies bought incense but now middle-class suburban families do too." In fact, according to a recent survey by the American Incense Manufacturers Association, the typical buyer is a 30-year-old college-educated housewife with an income of over \$10,000. Mr. Block discounts the view that incense is popular because people use it to hide the smell of marijuana. "People used incense long before marijuana became popular," explained Mr. Block. "The nice thing about incense is that you don't have to be in another state of consciousness to enjoy it." The Olfactory Corporation was started by Mr. Block with only \$25 in 1967 after years of living as a flower child in Berkeley, Calif., and existing on meager earnings from part-time jobs in laundry and health food stores. Mr. Block lacked the capital he needed to successfully stock one of the first shops catering to flower children in California. He tried to sell posters and jewelry but the only thing customers seemed to buy was the incense that he had imported from India. "It was too expensive to import and so I decided to make my own," Mr. Block recalled the other day. "I read some rare books on incense manufacture and started experimenting in my bathroom. At first, I concentrated on duplicating the fragrances pioneered by



Fred B. Block, president of the Olfactory Corporation, during a trip here

the Indians but then I got more adventurous and came up with strawberry incense, the world's first fruit aroma." Strawberry incense was an overnight success, Mr. Block said it by mail through advertisements in an underground newspaper and to shops Continued on Page 52, Column 2

Advertisement for National Bank, featuring a large image of a bank building and text: "NATIONAL BANK", "Madison Avenue at 54th Street, New York 10022", "Established 1926", "Member FDIC and Federal Reserve System".

The Labor Scene Struggle for control of United Steelworkers could reshape pattern of American industrial relations, Page 50.

Advertisement for Jafco Life Agency, Inc. Text: "Ask your insurance agent or broker how we're different.", "Are you paying more income tax than you need to?", "Jafco Life AGENCY, INC.", "Group of Insurance Companies 100 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038", "IRS now allows a \$1,500 deduction for individuals to buy Retirement Annuities. Do you qualify? Call us. (212) MU 4-5779", "INSURANCE SPECIALISTS 27 East 59th St., N.Y. 10016 BROKER'S INQUIRIES INVITED".

Cotton Striving for Throne a Decade Ago to Polyester

From Page 51

From Page 51
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man-made fibers
new inorganic material
re rayon and acetate
organic earthgroun
their modest appear
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market, cotton's share
10 percent, the man-
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meatous marketing push by the polyester giants, Du Pont, Celanese and Eastman. Du Pont, in particular, persuaded mills to use their blend ratio of 65 percent polyester and 35 cotton, backed by a massive consumer advertising program that benefited the mills—so long as they used that blend.

By June of 1974, cotton incorporated, Cotton Incorporated, funded by about \$12 million from the growers, had created what is called Natural Blend—60 percent cotton 40 percent man-made fiber. To go with it, there was even a "cotton mark" similar in concept to the Wool Mark used successfully by the woolen industry to heighten the image of their products.

The cotton industry had begun to capitalize on something it had known for some years, and which its field market research was confirming overwhelmingly—men prefer cotton shirts, but women prefer easy-care shirts. And women buy almost all the shirts. Natural Blend satisfied both.

In 1971, cotton had 37.4 percent of the mill fabric market; in 1972, 44 percent; in 1973, 48 percent; and by 1973 to 30 percent. But in 1974, the decline stopped, and even increased a few tenths of a percent. In 1975, it fell again, but only slightly to just over 29 percent. And now it appears to be holding there, perhaps increasing slightly.

At the same time, six major manufacturers have recently taken on the new Natural Blend fabric.

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New Approaches Tried
But there are new approaches as well. Cotton Incorporated is pursuing research on new products. The New York City Fire Department last year adopted fire resistant cotton uniforms, made of Fire Stop, a Cotton Incorporated innovation.

There is extensive research underway on developing cotton strains that insects do not like, on new methods of increasing yields, and of developing new uses not only for cotton fiber, but for the byproducts, cottonseed and cottonseed oil.

Already there have been unsuccessful attempts to commercially produce a high protein flour milled from cottonseed, a process that involves removal of seed components that are harmful if ingested. The success of the new approaches is not yet fully known but it is clear that cotton has managed to turn a rout into a standoff.

And last week, the Cotton Council began a program of approaching its member growers with a proposal to increase their contribution to the work of Cotton Incorporated. It is hoped that the agency can double its budget.



Six-foot copper ingots at Anaconda's works near Salt Lake City, Utah

Chase Agrees to Modification of BankAmericard Collections

The Chase Manhattan Bank has entered into an agreement with Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz's office to modify its collection practices covering delinquent BankAmericard card holders and card holders of department stores whose credit cards are operated by Chase.

Dividend Meetings

Table with columns for company names and dividend dates. Includes companies like American Intl. Corp., General Mills, and Union Carbide.

Commodities

Continued From Page 51

In New York reporting warehouse stocks totaling 780,000 short tons. These are major centers for world copper trading either through spot purchases or through futures.

Morton L. Schultz, a first vice president of Bache, Halsey Stuart Inc., reports that bargain hunters are buying copper through dealers at a substantial discount under producers' prices.

Coffee Drinking Off
Coffee consumption in this country keeps moving down. The factory worker who drank 4.54 cups a day in 1962, and 2.91 cups in 1975 is drinking 2.76 cups daily this year.

Yet Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, keeps buying coffee from other nations in a coal-to-Newcastle operation to keep prices up. All this makes the coffee price situation worth watching.

port more of their own green or unroasted coffee. Their buying also helps the price high.

Commodity experts, while noting that some buyers still bid frantically for coffee at today's high prices of more than \$1.50 a pound unroasted, wonder how long it will last.

Smaller Hershey Bars?
Will Hershey Foods, the big chocolate maker, cut the size of its bars or raise the unit price? Commodity experts are as interested in finding an answer to that question as most chocolate munchers will be.

Cocoa prices have been soaring this year, and recently they reached a record high of more than \$1.16 a pound in terms of the December delivery on the New York Cocoa Exchange.

The Commodity Research Bureau's index of futures prices (1976=100) closed at 203.9 last Friday. It stood at 203.9 the week before.

Capital Spending in 2d Quarter Cut by Investor-Owned Utilities

Spending on new plant and equipment by the nation's investor-owned utilities dropped to \$12.3 billion in the second quarter from the record \$16.1 billion set in the like three months of 1975.

However, the board noted that the outlays in the second quarter, of which 95 percent were by electric utilities, were up 84 percent from the first three months of 1976. New capital spending by the electric utilities in the second quarter totaled \$11.7 billion.

Real estate listings for various areas including Nassau-Suffolk, Westchester, and Park Slope. Each listing includes details like address, price, and contact information for the listing agent.

Table with multiple columns containing real estate listings, including addresses, prices, and descriptions of properties for sale or rent.

Handwritten signature or note at the top center of the page.

Advertisement for 'Roosevelt Island' featuring 'The Greatest Place to Raise a Family in Manhattan' and 'Roosevelt Island Westview'.

Advertisement for 'Eastwood' featuring 'Aerial Tramway from 59th St. & 2nd Ave' and 'Free Elec 3-Wire Kit \$495'.

Advertisement for 'Studio \$310' featuring 'The Town House at Park Avenue' and 'Last Chance for Remaining Studio Apts Only \$295'.

Advertisement for 'Cooperative Apartments Condominiums' with various listings in Manhattan and Queens.

Placing a classified ad? Call OX 5-3311 between 9 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.

Renoir House 1 Bdrm fr \$450 CABLE TV AVAILABLE See Agent on Premises

45th St. 50 E (S.E. Cor Mod) 42nd St. 60 East 2 ofces

Radio

The Inmateria: A Musical John Lamer, saxo constant; Symphony No. 25, Mozart.
11-Midnight, WNBC-FM, "Violin and Piano" by D. Boccherini; Piano Sonata No. 27, Beethoven; Violin and Piano Sonata in A, Paganini.
11-235 A.M., WNYC-FM, Piano Sonata by A. minor, Schubert; Symphonies No. 83, Haydn; Concerto in E Major for Strings, Mendelssohn; Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments, Stravinsky.
12-1-235 A.M., WQXR, Artists in Concert, (Live), Judith Kaye, Host. Artists: Erna Jones, piano; Andante, etc. Variations in F minor, Chopin; Introduction in A flat, Scriabin; Arabesque, Schumann; four Pieces, Reger; Valse Impromptu, Liszt.

Events

11-11-55 A.M., WNYC-FM, Special Music, Act One of Arthur Miller's play "Death of a Salesman."
11-1-12-55 P.M., WBAI, Special, Anthropologist, Loren Eiseley, reads his autobiography "All These Strange Men and Birds: Excursion of a Life," and is interviewed by Charles Ruess.
11-1-12-55 P.M., WNYC-FM, All Things Considered, "The Mind's Window" (Part 1), a series on the brain.
8-1-12-55 P.M., WQXR, Metropolitan Report.
8-1-12-55 P.M., WQXR, Point of View.
7-1-12-55 P.M., WNYC-FM, Mystery Theater, "The Ghostly Private Eye."
8-1-12-55 P.M., WNYC-FM, Lectures Series: Perspectives in American Law; The Third Century. Speaker, Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon.
8-1-12-55 P.M., WQXR, Front Page of Tomorrow's New York Times.

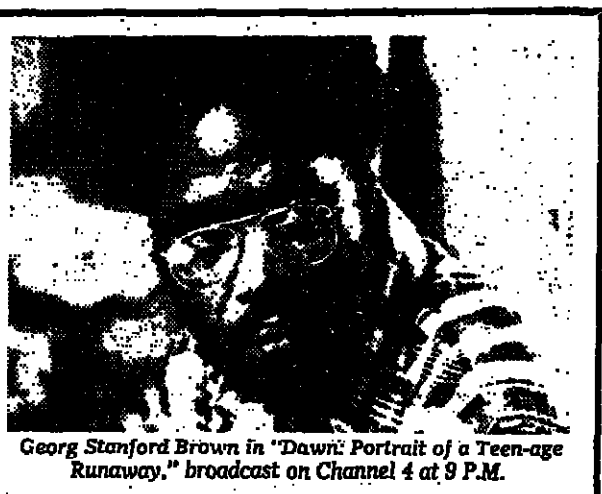
Talk/Sports

5-7 A.M., WBAI, Jan Albert, Talk.
5-15-10 A.M., WOR-AM, John Gammill, Variety.
5-15-10 A.M., WNYC-AM, Traveler's Timetable, with Marty Wayne, Talk, information.
6-10, WBAI, Steve Fowles, Call-in.
7-8, WBAI, Paul Goodman, Talk.
7-15-7-45, WQXR, Culture, Scene, with George Edwards.
7-45-7-45, WQXR, Business Pictures Today.
7-45-8-15, WQXR, Fishing Report.
8-25-8-30, WQXR, Clive Barnes, "The World of Dance and Drama."
8-15-8-15, WQXR, Joe Adams, Joe Savage, singer, Michael P. Price, executive director, John Towns, author.
8-10-45, WNYC-FM, Around New York, Andre Bernard, host.
8-10-45, WNYC-FM, Call-in.
10-15-11, WOR-AM, Artists Francis X. Haley, author of the book "Roots."
11-15-11, WOR-AM, Patricia McCann, "How to Beat the High Cost of Food."
12-15-1, WOR-AM, Jack O'Ryan, Andrew Gervin, head of the FBI, an information clearinghouse.

Television

Morning

- 6:30 (5) News
- 6:37 (5) Friends
- 6:50 (5) Gabe
- 6:52 (2) News
- (7) Listen and Learn
- 6:52 (2) 1976 Sunrise Semester
- (4) Knowledge
- (5) Chuck Houston
- (11) Felix the Cat
- 6:58 (2) News
- 7:00 (2) CBS Morning News
- (4) Today: Leda Jaworski
- (4) Connecticut Report
- (5) Underdog
- (7) Good Morning America: Jari Wagner, Mary Henningsway, Rita Messinger, Ken Norton, Britta Peterson
- (11) The Little Rascals
- (13) Yoga for Health (R)
- 7:30 (5) News
- (5) Bugs Bunny
- (11) The Banana Splits
- (13) MacNeil/Lehrer Report (R)
- 8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
- (5) Filmstones
- (11) Connecticut Report
- (11) Penelope Peep
- (13) Man and Environment (R)
- 8:30 (2) Rin Tin Tin
- (5) Joe Franklin Show
- (11) Capilla Gortia
- (13) Let's All Sing
- 8:45 (13) Vegetable Soup
- 9:00 (2) To Tell the Truth
- (5) Net for Women Only
- (11) Masculine/Feminine or Androgynous?
- (5) Parridge Family
- (11) The New York Ralph Schoenstein, Carla Emery, Father Richard Armstrong, Jeanne Glynn, guests
- (11) The Munsters
- (11) Sesame Street (R)
- 9:30 (2) With Jeanne Parr: "Is the Swine Flu Vaccine Dangerous?"
- (4) Concentration
- (5) Bewitched
- (11) Lacey
- (11) The Addams Family
- (4) The Price Is Right
- (4) Sanford and Son (R)
- (5) Andy Griffith
- (7) Movie: "Birds and the Bees" (1960). George Gobel, Mitzie Gaynor. Guess some beyond words and so's Gobel
- (8) Romper Room
- (11) Get Smart
- (11) All About You
- 10:15 (13) Cover to Cover I
- 10:30 (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes
- (5) I Love Lucy
- (11) Gilligan's Island
- (11) Infinity Factory
- 10:55 (2) Paid Political Broadcast for President Ford
- 11:00 (2) Gambit
- (4) Wheel of Fortune
- (5) MOVIE: "Desire" (1936). Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper, John Halliday. One like this compensates the whole week's junk on TV. Devastating.
- (9) Straight Talk: "Alcoholism"
- (11) The Magic Garden
- (13) The World Show
- 11:15 (13) Bread and Butterflies
- 11:35 (2) Love of Life
- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (7) Happy Days (R)
- (11) The Club: Norm Evans, former Miami Dolphin, guest
- (10) Bloopers
- 11:45 (13) Self Incorporated



Georg Stanford Brown in "Dawn: Portrait of a Teenage Runaway," broadcast on Channel 4 at 9 P.M.

- 7:30 P.M. Muppet Show (2)
- 8:00 P.M. Rhoda (2)
- 8:30 P.M. Phyllis (2)
- 9:00 P.M. Maude (2)
- 9:30 P.M. All's Fair (2)
- 10:00 P.M. Executive Suite (2)
- 10:00 P.M. "Welfare:" Documentary (13)

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) The Young and the Restless
- (4) The Fun Factory
- (7) Hot Seat
- (9) News
- (13) Writers of Our Times
- (13) The Electric Company
- 12:30 (2) Search for Tomorrow
- (4) The Gong Show
- (11) The Santa Spins
- (11) Journey to Adventure
- (11) News
- (13) The Electric Company
- (11) Magilla Gorilla
- 1:00 (2) Tattletales
- (4) Somerset
- (8) Romper Room
- (11) Get Smart
- (11) All About You
- 1:15 (13) Cover to Cover I
- 1:30 (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes
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- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (7) Happy Days (R)
- (11) The Club: Norm Evans, former Miami Dolphin, guest
- (10) Bloopers
- 11:45 (13) Self Incorporated

- (5) Bewitched
- (11) The Jackson Five and Friends
- (31) Infinity Factory
- 5:30 (5) Patridge Family
- (11) Gomer Pyle
- (13) Mister Rogers (R)
- (31) The Electric Company

Evening

- 6:00 (2,7,41) News
- (5) The Brady Bunch
- (11) Ironside
- (11) Emergency One
- (13) Electric Company (R)
- (21,50) Zoom
- (25) Mister Rogers
- (11) Consumer Survival Kit
- (47) Lucha Libre
- (68) Uncle Floyd
- 6:30 (51) Love Lucy
- (12,25) Zoom (R)
- (21) Espanol Con Gusto
- (11) Constitution
- (50) Contemporary Society
- (68) Peyton Place
- 7:00 (2) News: Walter Cronkite
- (4) News: John Chancellor, David Brinkley
- (5) Andy Griffith
- (7) News: Harry Reasoner
- (9) Bowling for Dollars
- (11) Chinese Program
- (13) To Be Announced
- (13) Antiques
- (23) The Electric Company
- (31) Constitution
- (41) Barata De Primavera
- (47) Ja Ja Ji Ji Jo Jo
- (51) MacNeil/Lehrer Report
- (51) Chinese Program
- (68) Peyton Place
- 7:30 (2) THE MUPPET SHOW: Jim Nabors, guest
- (7) In Search of: "The Bermuda Triangle." Leonard Nimoy, narrator
- (5) Adam 12
- (11) Hollywood Squares
- (9) Liar's Club
- (11) Dick Van Dyke Show
- (13) MACNEIL/LEHRER REPORT
- (21) Long Island News-magazine (R)
- (25) Hablame En Espanol
- (31) News of New York
- (50) New Jersey News Report
- (68) Wall Street Perspective
- (41) News
- 7:45 (25) Cable TV and Educational Access
- 8:00 (2) @RHODA
- (4) The Little House on the Prairie: Johnny Cash, June Carter, guests (Season Premiere)
- (8) The Croswells
- (7) The Captain and Tennille: Bob Dylan, Redd Foxx, John Travolta, guests
- (9) @BASEBALL: Mets vs. Montreal Doubleheader—Joined in progress
- (11) MOVIE: "The Country Girl" (1954). Bing Crosby, Grace Kelly, William Holden. Wife to hoosier actor. Intelligent drama.
- (13) @ THE ADAMS CHRONICLES (New York)
- (21) Black Perspective on the News (R)
- (25) Washington Week in Review
- (31) Frontline N.Y.C.
- (41) Cine International
- (47) Luis Vigoreaux
- (50) That's It in Sports
- 8:30 (2) @PHYLLIS: Mary Tyler Moore, guest
- (5) Merv Griffin: Tony Orlando and Dawn, Buffalo, Bob Holt, Liza Waggoner
- (21) Masterpiece Theater
- (25) USA: People and Politics
- (31) Nova (R)

3C Sends You All The Best 4N

9:00 MAUDE
 MAUDE GETS LOCKE
 stars
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 je!

9:30 ALL'S FAIR
 CHARLEY'S GOT ONE
 AND ANOTHER IN THE

10:00 EXECUTIVE SUITE
 LOVER BARED AS

8:00 Little House On The Prairie

Now on Mondays!
 A phony minister's theft shakes up Walnut Grove!
Michael Landon stars. Guests are **Johnny Cash** and **June Carter Cash**.

9:00 Dawn: Portrait Of A Teenage Runaway

She was 15, a runaway in Hollywood—hanging around, getting nowhere. And then she met Swan, who put her to work—on the street. A powerful, provocative movie with **Eve Plumb**, **Bo Hopkins** and **Georg Stanford Brown**.

Intended for mature audiences. Parental discretion advised.

New Series! **New Night!** **NBC World Premiere Movie!**

